

# THE ATHENÆUM

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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1908.

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## LITERATURE

*The Works of W. E. Henley.* Vols. I.-IV. (Nutt.)

It is now five years since the death of Henley, and a uniform and definitive edition of his works was only to be expected in the course of events. We regret that the present edition should in some points fall short of our anticipations. We believe (though there is no statement to that effect in the pages before us) that the whole will extend to seven volumes. Of the first four, now issued, two comprise the poems, and two essays mainly collected from introductions to works of other writers. Thus one volume contains the biographical appreciations of Fielding, contributed to Mr. Heinemann's edition of 1903; Smollett, from Messrs. Constable's edition of 1899; Hazlitt, from Messrs. Dent's edition (1902-4); and Burns, printed in Messrs. Jack's "Century Edition" of 1896. The second volume of prose is constituted by Henley's essay on Byron, and contains papers from *The Pall Mall Magazine*. We regret that no introduction or biographical note is prefixed to this edition. Mr. Charles Whibley is said to have in hand a life of Henley, but pending the completion and appearance of that, it would have been convenient to have this collected edition bowed with a little grace into the world. As it is, it enters with an appearance of abruptness, and in need of explanation to many readers who were not Henley's exact contemporaries.

We are not informed as to the derivation and authority of the text, or how much Henley himself had revised for publication, or who is responsible for selecting the prose papers. In the case of the poems, however, we are not at a loss, for the existence of preceding editions enables us to trace the variations. Those variations were never numerous, but they

occasionally exhibit a nicety of taste and discretion. From the last edition published in his lifetime Henley omitted sundry poems, and these are included here in an appendix. On the whole, Henley's judgment in discarding these was right. They mainly consist of experiments in French forms, and we can also spare 'The Pretty Washermaiden,' if we have an ashamed hankering for 'Villon's Straight Tip to All Cross Coves'—which, however, we do not recall in Henley's previous editions. We had thought it appeared only in Gleeson White's collection of 'Ballades and Rondeaux.' Henley took advantage of the revision of his poems to make certain alterations in the dedications; and it is pathetic to see that most of these changes were made necessary by death. One notes with interest that the fine poem beginning

O, Time and Change, they range and range  
From sunshine round to thunder,

is "In Memoriam R. L. S."

Henley's position in English letters has a double aspect. Criticism is inevitably concerned with him as a literary influence, also as a literary man. The fundamentals of his character never reached absolute development, owing to the conditions to which his body chained him. He was more nearly elemental than any literary man of our generation. He has frequently been likened to the berserk of olden times, and the truth is that he was a literary baresark, full of a fine frenzy, capable of passionate affection, and commensurate hostility, poured full of the joy of life, and drenched with its bitterness, inspired by primitive impulse, and, above all, possessed of astounding vitality. From his couch in hospital he wrote the famous verses, dedicated now to the memory of a friend. Those who knew Henley must conceive of these lines as a challenging shout:—

I am the master of my Fate:  
I am the captain of my Soul.

And when he wrote,

Life is worth Living  
Through every grain of it,  
From the foundations  
To the last edge  
Of the cornerstone, death,

he was thundering what was to him a living message that he strove to deliver to others. Henley's work will never be properly understood by any one who fails to grasp the essential primitiveness of the man. He harked back to an unhistoric past. He blew hot and cold in his intellectual savagery, and all the virtues and the defects of his poetry are dependent on his primæval quality. His sentimentalism was as barbarous as a woman's; it was instinctive, and knew no law. He moved largely in it and in his emotions like a Titan; there was never a mind less complex and more open and frank and simple. He had the romance of the child to the end, the capacity of laughter, the huge enjoyment of the moment.

In his composition thus primitive there was some of the earthiness of the primitive, as appears in such verses as "It came with the threat of a waning moon"

and "Who loves me must have a touch of earth." He was more properly pagan than any literary man who has been hitherto associated with paganism. Henley was pagan where Pater was merely decadent. There was nothing unwholesome about this forceful, clamant, passionate giant, whose eyes could run with tears like a child's. It has been said that he will live more by his personality than his work. But that work was in certain kinds astonishing. A discerning critic said of Henley that "he was a man with a thick streak of genius." Those who are familiar with his finest work are not likely to dispute this claim. His poems have been called derivative, and he has been accused of imitating Whitman and adapting Heine. Perhaps in certain of his verses he did not get clear enough of admired models to make a voice of his own such as rings from his strongly distinctive prose. Still it must be remembered that every artist in one sense is an amalgam of predecessors, is the "heir of all the ages." From Whitman Henley probably adapted some experimental forms, but he had a surer sense of rhythm and music. We should not place his unrhymed verses at the height of his achievement, though he handled the medium with wonderful boldness and success in such poems as that admired by Stevenson,

A late lark twitters from the quiet skies,  
and in the subsequent 'Rhymes and Rhythms.' We prefer him either in his 'London Voluntaries,' a tremendous and vivid *tour de force*, or in his softer romantic manner with a cadence. In the latter vein his best specimens are very effective. Let us recall such lines as those beginning

When forlorn sunsets flare and fade  
On desolate sea and lonely sand,  
Out of the silence and the shade  
What is the voice of strange command  
Calling you still, as friend calls friend  
With love that cannot brook delay,  
To rise and follow the ways that wend  
Over the hills and far away?

or, again, from 'Hawthorn and Lavender' this beautiful spring lyric:—

The April sky says low and drear,  
The April winds blow cold,  
The April rains fall gray and sheer,  
And yearlings keep the fold,  
But the rook has built, and the song-birds quire,  
And over the faded lea  
The lark soars glorying, gyre on gyre,  
And he is the bird for me!  
For he sings as if from his watchman's height  
He saw, this blighting day,  
The far vales break into colour and light  
From the banners and arms of May.

Henley was, like the ships he sang of, a "bold adventurer." He was a law to himself in his art, and he was swayed by his emotions as readily as he was swayed by logic. He roamed the field of art with bow and spear (and generally with a bludgeon), like a primitive pioneer. He thought no shame to sing of elemental things, as we have seen; and he audaciously introduced into his verse words and ideas from which not only lesser, but also greater men have shied. The lighthouse became "the tall policeman"; when he was weary of life he would "shed

his duds"; and he philosophically contemplated "an old black rotter of a boat." Not all these ventures were a success; in fact, his Muse sometimes toppled to the earth in this pursuit of "das gemeine."

In his prose his audacity, as well as his conventionalism, was even more evident. It is jerky, at its worst involved and weak in syntax, but rarely in grammar, never in significance. His sentences invariably told as they were meant to tell, and thus he got the full meaning out of his instrument. He fell into the way of tricks, colons on a grand scale, ellipses, anacolutha, and particularly of parentheses. He was always apostrophic, and even mounted at times to dithyrambic rhetoric. He fondled archaisms with the affection of a parent, and dug out of our lingual moraine words into which he strove to infuse new life. He was a jealous custodian of the gates, yet he was one of the chief authorities on slang. How came this man so wholly natural to affect the artificial and the archaic? In a way, it is a paradox that explains itself. Henley, above all an elemental man, looked backwards to earlier ages, in which he found most to resemble himself, with which he had most sympathy, to the chords of which he vibrated. Along with their hopes and manners and ideals he adopted their language. The past had a tremendous hold on him, and he read old English letters and studied old English heroes with a kind of ecstasy. He mouthed and minced with them like a true devotee. But his control of his medium was easy, confident, and complete. He elbowed you in the ribs with it, chucked you under the chin, smacked your shoulders broadly, and nudged you, as he might have said, with a gust.

He had, like Shakspeare, "small Latin and less Greek," but this want, though he always deplored it, never impeded the course of his genius. Henley was glib at tongues, and was a master of several modern languages, into which he carried the decision and extravagance of his opinions. When he loved, he adored; and he could not away with his distastes. His prejudices were as strong as his prepossessions. Dickens, Fielding, Scott, Dumas, and Meredith were his heroes, and he pounded away in favour of friends like these as ferociously as against his literary bugbears. His honesty was as great and indefeasible as was sometimes his bias. Like Little John, he was always ready for a bout of cudgels. He was a literary "man in Lincoln green." The brilliance of his critical illumination was necessarily surrounded by shadows. He had blind spots which revealed nothing to him. Yet how amazingly vivid is his portrait of Burns (a man whom he could thoroughly understand), though its uncompromising sincerity raised a nation against him.

Those who censure Henley as hasty or testy are apt to forget, or possibly unaware, that he spent his life in intermittent pain, without any hope of the physical activities for which his frame was designed, and which would have given fresh

tune and colour to his mind. After all, it may be that the world will decide to remember him best as a man. He was a voluble talker, and his talk had much of the character of his writing. But it was not only in talk that Henley impressed himself on the imagination of his contemporaries. It was rather by sheer force of individuality. He had the happy property of firing others to endeavour, rejoicing with them in their successes, and sympathetically denouncing their failures. There was something inspiring in his enthusiasm, something that infected like a sea-breeze. His works will always inadequately represent the man, because, fine as they are over a wide range of life, letters, art, and philosophy, they are less than he was. It is hard to believe that any one, under his disabilities, kept the glory and glamour of youth and hope and life so tenaciously as William Ernest Henley.

#### *A History of Sidcot School.* By Francis A. Knight. (Dent & Co.)

OUR various educational institutions, from many points of view, are gradually getting themselves described, and the seeker after facts of school life cannot now complain of dearth. Among the many descriptions of school development we have recently read there is none better than this 'History of Sidcot School.' It is probable that many people in England have never even heard of this school. What and where is it? Mr. Knight in the course of his three hundred and odd pages, written with admirable patience and judgment, and the knowledge of an old boy and former master, fully satisfies curiosity on these points. He has held the reins of a school himself, and is the possessor of a clear style. He gives us the history of a hundred years of West-Country Quaker education (1808-1908). As late as last year Sidcot did not find a place in 'The Public Schools Year-Book,' but in 'The Schoolmasters' Year-Book' it will be found under Winscomb.

The peculiar interest of this book is that it traces educational development in a denominational school which has all along laid special stress on scientific studies, and, after many years of teaching boys and girls separately in the same set of buildings, has ended in complete co-education. Accounts of Quaker schools are not entirely novel: a few years ago in 'Between the Cupolas' a London journalist gave a "light and airy" account of Ackworth School. But among recent books the present most resembles in scope and general character 'Chronicles of Old Downside,' sketches of a Roman Catholic school in the same district, written by Abbot Snow, though Mr. Knight is not the equal of the Abbot in descriptive power. We are apt to forget that Nonconformist bodies have established excellent public schools, though the article by Mr. N. G. James in 'Public Schools from Within' served to remind us of good work being done, and of the fact that, with due regard to its small numbers,

the Society of Friends has as many schools as any other Nonconformist body. It has four joint schools for boys and girls, including those at Aysgarth and Reading.

On the whole, as compared with better-known schools during the last century, Sidcot exhibits far more similarities and far fewer peculiarities than we should have expected. Attendance at Meeting and the taboos of music, indeed, seem to be the salient differences; but in essentials the history of Sidcot as regards finance, social life, curriculum, games, food, punishments, and so on, is the history of hundreds of schools of similar calibre all over the country. We cannot here dwell on the story of the old schools at "Sithcott, a very healthy serene air, abt twelve miles from Bristol in the road to Exon," or the early struggles of the school founded in 1808. Crude as were the conditions in those days, they are to be matched with many then prevailing in other places; but the Friends' Committee seem to have kept their school well to the fore through the whole period, in spite of almost continuous financial trouble.

One point comes out in the narrative, namely, how difficult it is to get any clear account of the subjects taught and the methods of teaching them at the beginning of the last century, and that although, even in Nonconformist circles, the need of good schools was keenly felt at the time; witness the following dates of foundations: 1802, Ampleforth; 1807, Mill Hill; 1810, Stonyhurst rebuilt; 1814, St. Gregory's, Downside. But if little light is shed on this particular department, Mr. Knight's careful and systematic record should be valuable to head masters and governing bodies. They will discover the reasons in many cases for the existing state of things, and will find some good suggestions for school management in the rougher order of an earlier day. To quote only one simple matter in which we might hark back with profit. "Much attention," writes Mr. Knight, "was paid in those days—in that respect, those good old days—to reading aloud." Observance of this point would raise the standard of elocution among the clergy of the future. There are some good things we have left behind among the relics of barbarism. Still, we may congratulate ourselves that we no longer hold with William Batt that "whistling is the next door to swearing"; and we think sympathetically of the flute of Dickens's Mr. Mell, the under master at Salem House, when we read of the absolute ban placed on music in those times.

There is much of humour in this record, and the author has given this side of his work an agreeable emphasis. We may quote a few of the anecdotes and reminiscences which are dotted about these pages. One likes to think of John Nigh, the old man who worked at the pump-house and used quaint expressions. He would come up to the school and express a wish to "see the Maaster, 'coz I do want to inzult un a bit." Speaking of



the days before he signed the pledge, he declared: "Why, when I did drink, 'twere nothin' vur I to come whōam on a Saturday night, zometimes wi' one black eye, zometimes wi' two, and zometimes wi' dree!" During the first years of the school, trousers, not then popular in England generally, were not worn by the boys, but breeches of Russian duck. Under William Batt an attempt was made to teach a few volunteers French in playtime:—

"One day, however, a boy having been called upon to translate, 'Faites-moi cette grâce,' rendered it, 'Fat 'oss ate grass'—a piece of impertinence which so provoked the instructor that the class was dismissed, and the privilege lost for ever."

John Veale, who was Head Master 1846-7, is remembered in connexion with a discussion at the General Meeting on the subject of diet:—

"Some amusement was caused by the fact that the most strenuous advocate of vegetarianism was Thomas Pease, while the advantages of animal food were as strongly emphasised by John Edey Veale."

Under the strict rule of Mrs. Dymond, if any boy spilt milk or water on the tablecloth, he had to pay for it: a halfpenny for a small slop, a penny for a large one.

Both humour and romance mark the story of the courtship of Henry Dymond and Edith Frank. In 1821 Henry Dymond, the young apprentice teacher, paid frequent visits to the Girls' House, and the Committee remonstrated; but the undaunted young lover continued his visits, and was called before a special sitting held in Bristol, at which he declared that he would "submit to their directions," but requested to be allowed "occasionally to visit the young woman." In this the Committee refused their sanction, but, sanction or no sanction, the visits continued, and the culprit, arraigned for the third time, gave the Committee "no reason to expect that he would conform to their directions." At another sitting he expressed his wish that "the intimacy with the Governess be considered with a view to a matrimonial alliance." Called before the Committee for the last time, Henry Dymond was told that it would be "very improper and injurious to the interests of the Institution" for him to stay in it, and that he must leave "in one month." He left: but the governess, Edith Frank, promptly gave notice that she was going too. "So passed from Sidcot," writes Mr. Knight,

"the high-spirited Governess and her bold young lover. Long afterwards—a whole generation afterwards—the pair, as Henry and Edith Dymond, came back, the Master and Mistress of the school."

A vigorous Old Scholars' Association has been formed, and has done good work in furthering the interests of the school. There are two points on which the writer lays considerable emphasis, and about which there is liable to be more doubt than he seems to think possible. A great deal of attention has always been paid to science in the curriculum of Sidcot, and to-day "every scholar

in the Fifth Form, for example, devotes five lesson-periods a week to some scientific subject." Mr. Knight is frankly an enthusiast in this department, and is inclined to take for granted a debatable position. In the same way he is a believer in the system of complete co-education now obtaining at Sidcot, and he has some interesting pages in support of his belief.

*Early London, Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, and Norman.* By Sir Walter Besant. (A. & C. Black.)

WE have in this handsome volume the completion of Sir Walter Besant's remarkable history of London from prehistoric times to the eighteenth century. Filling as it does six large quarto volumes, the manuscript left by him at his death is a monument of his industry and skill in the arrangement of his materials. The work is thoroughly readable, and presents much important information as well as a considerable amount of conjecture. This volume deals with the earliest inhabitants of London, Roman rule and Roman remains, the coming of the Saxons, the success of the Danes, and the dominance of the Normans.

It is a source of regret that the earlier portions of the history cannot be taken as an altogether trustworthy guide by the student. Scholars are working on the Roman period, and doubtless we shall shortly have an authoritative account of all that is known, with conclusions drawn from a large number of facts not yet fully investigated. To understand the evidence, it is necessary to have full statements of all that is certainly known; but there is scarcely a foot-note from beginning to end of this volume. Besant, while quoting some of the chief authorities, himself suggests much for which he offers no evidence. Thus, speaking of a British London, he writes:—

"The trading season was in July and August, as I read the story; during these months the high ground either on the east or the west of Walbrook was covered with shops and booths made of wattle and clay. When the Fair was over the temporary structures were taken down, or perhaps left to be repaired in the following season; the confux of people vanished, and there was no Port of London for another year. London had no importance at all except during the short season of the Fair."

This theory, the author considers, will explain the difficulty that Julius Cæsar makes no mention of London.

He brings forward again the opinion which he enunciated in his 'Westminster' (1895), that

"before the Port of London came into existence at all, Thorney was a stage or station on the highway, up and down which flowed the whole trade of the island."

This ingenious theory has certainly not received any acceptance from other students of London history.

The popular conjecture that the origin of the name Londinium was a purely imaginary "Llyndin" is here taken for granted, although there has been much discussion on the subject. Celtic

students tell us that this is a wrongly constructed word, for which there is no authority; and although the site of London was a marsh covered with water at high tides, it could hardly be called a lake. The broader river described in Dr. Bonney's valuable chapter on geology, which opens the volume, does not include the idea of a lake.

Doubtless Besant, if he had lived to give the finishing touches to his book, would have made considerable alterations and he would have prevented his work from appearing with numerous misprints, especially in the Latin quotations, which are badly mangled. A striking instance of the want of critical treatment is to be found in the chapter containing Fitzstephen's description of London in the twelfth century—a most valuable and interesting record of the life of the City in Norman times. Many manuscripts of this short essay have been edited with various readings by Pegge, Thoms, and others. H. T. Riley found a version in the 'Liber Custumarum' which had not been used by Stow, and which contained a fresh reading of importance respecting the schools of London. This manuscript seems to have been followed in this volume, although there is no statement to this effect. It is very carelessly printed, the poetical quotations being set up as part of the text, with words left out and misspelt ("pudicita" occurs twice). This must be laid to the charge of the editor, as well as the translation, which among other misstatements turns *Comitia* into "Common Council and other assemblies." There was no common Council during the life of Fitzstephen.

A good annotated issue of this essay is required, and it is much to be regretted that so unsatisfactory an edition has been put forth. Some of Riley's notes in his edition of the 'Liber Custumarum' in the Rolls series might have been added with advantage, especially the explanation of the confusing reference to "King Henry III." at the end of Fitzstephen's essay. This was Henry, son of Henry II., who caused his son to be crowned during his own lifetime. Matthew Paris styles this ill-fated prince, who died at Limoges in 1184, Henry III.

We cannot close the notice of this handsome volume without praising highly the illustrations, which are admirably chosen. They make us regret the more that the text was not submitted to proper editorial supervision.

*German Education, Past and Present.* By Friedrich Paulsen. Translated by T. Lorenz. (Fisher Unwin.)

STUDENTS of education and topics closely allied to it will be grateful to Dr. Lorenz for translating Prof. Paulsen's historical account of German education. Dr. Lorenz has increased the usefulness of the work by devoting the first ten pages to 'Terminological Notes,' in which the more important German educational terms are translated and explained; these pages will, as he expects, be "wel-



come to many readers for quick reference," and will be found useful in the perusal of other treatises on German schools and colleges.

Educational questions in this country and at this time are much involved with political and ecclesiastical polemics, and are not always settled on their own merits, so that Prof. Paulsen's review of education in German-speaking countries from the Middle Ages to the present century is a valuable object-lesson. It shows, among other things, that the progress and changes effected are the result of principles which have quietly acted on the national conscience, and which will probably continue so to act, independently of clamorous partisanship.

Prof. Paulsen gives an interesting account of the education available in pre-Reformation centuries, and he recognizes that "the monastery, the cathedral, and the college schools" were called into being to disseminate the education and learning of the time among the persons who required it—that is, in the main, among the members of the clerical profession; he also points out that much was done in nunneries and in convent schools for the education of girls and women. During the second half of the Middle Ages the universities exhibited growing activity, as well as growing impatience of ecclesiastical control.

The change in educational outlook during and after the Renaissance and Reformation is adequately described, and the divergence of aims between the two movements, as represented by Erasmus and Luther, is explained. Melancthon laboured steadily to minimize this divergence, and for a time successfully. But the two movements regarded education from different standpoints, and their aims were not easily reconcilable; the same deep-seated divergence has ever existed, and Frederick the Great became aware of it when he found it "impossible to make friends with Voltaire and Francke at the same time."

Prof. Paulsen relates in greater detail the history of the period since the Peace of Westphalia—an event marking "the end of the rule of the theology, and the beginning of a new culture and education, based on science and philosophy." But the narrative becomes most interesting when it reaches the development of educational institutions in Prussia in the early decades of last century, after the Napoleonic wars, when the erection of a new structure—political, social, and educational—became not only possible, but also absolutely necessary, for, "of all European States, Prussia had suffered the heaviest defeat in the collision with Napoleon, its whole political organization having completely collapsed." Happily for Prussia, the reconstruction of the national fabric was in the hands of eminently capable men—Stein, Scharnhorst, and Wilhelm von Humboldt. Humboldt effected great improvements during the short time he was at the head of the administration of Prussian education, and perhaps his greatest achieve-

ment was the foundation of the University of Berlin (1810). This university was the "representative of a new type"—its paramount object being original, free research. Two years later Napoleon reorganized the French university system, which was to be strictly regulated in all details by State authorities. Experience has shown that Humboldt was right, and Napoleon wrong; and recent changes in France have tended to assimilate the French system to the German.

Prof. Paulsen describes the successive reforms in primary and higher education which have brought the schools and universities of Prussia to their existing standard of excellence. The concluding chapters are devoted mainly to "retrospect and outlook," with some judicious remarks on the future of religious instruction, and a short account of continuation and technical schools—"that characteristic product of the nineteenth century."

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Mr. Clutterbuck's Election.* By Hilaire Belloc. (Eveleigh Nash.)

WE miss in Mr. Belloc's new novel the air of refined distinction which pervades a good deal of his best work. Disraeli, who had the same habit as that here displayed of continuing the note of irony throughout a volume, was not able to keep his satires at the same level as he attained in 'Coningsby' and 'Sybil.' Some cultivated gentlemen have sometimes surprised their friends by publishing novels in which it was impossible to recognize their personal note—a decline of which Mr. Beresford Hope was one of the most conspicuous examples. We imagine that in 'Mr. Clutterbuck's Election' Mr. Belloc has deliberately written down to what is politely called a wide public; and, not merely done this, but also subjected himself as well as others to the effects of his ironic gift. Unless this were so, we fail to see why he should have repeated in this volume, on several distinct occasions, a foot-note of one of his earlier books, and dragged in, neck and crop, one of the brilliant members of a remarkable trio of brothers, styled by Mr. Belloc without authority "M. Joseph de Reinach." It is impossible to take these passages seriously, and the joke must be deliberately intended to be read at Mr. Belloc's expense. The same remark applies to an attack on Lord St. Aldwyn, in earlier days. We are also far from believing it to be an accident due to haste that our future Prime Minister should be a youth who suffers alternately in Mr. Belloc's pages from deficiency of a lung, now "right," now "left."

Another series of passages in which Mr. Belloc seems to be chaffing himself involves the descent of all distinguished people from the Jews. Our author has spoken and written upon this subject, and his views are known. But the strange character who is introduced to procure the baronetcy of the unseated

member is held up to ridicule for tracing Jewish descent in a limited number of well-known people, all of whom happen beyond doubt to be more or less of Jewish blood. Russell Lowell, who held the opinion that there was no ability in Great Britain or America that could not be traced to some remote Semitic ancestor, had a catalogue infinitely longer, far more startling, and in consequence, if less true, more interesting. We must not, however, treat too seriously 'Mr. Clutterbuck's Election' or the personages brought upon the stage. Mr. Belloc does not intend us to dissect his plebeian foreigner who, in 1910, attains to an English dukedom, nor even his Mr. Clutterbuck.

*Hardy-on-the-Hill.* By M. E. Francis. (Methuen & Co.)

MRS. FRANCIS BLUNDELL has here produced another readable story of the country. Her hero, a well-to-do yeoman farmer, is a strong character and true to life, though more simple and less self-assertive than most of his class in the present day. Two girls with a literary father, whose unworldliness and lack of practical common sense are somewhat overdone, come from Oxford to live close by as his tenants: one volatile young lady imagines that the farmer is in love with her; the other, less frivolous and more interesting, reluctantly falls in love with the farmer. The situation is duly complicated by an old boy-and-girl attachment of the farmer to a handsome, quick-tempered village girl, and a somewhat theatrical villain, who is a married man of bad repute. This rather thin plot is worked out to the inevitable end. There is throughout a lack of the freshness and spontaneity which formed the charm of 'The Manor Farm,' by the same author. Sheba, the village girl, with her dialect and ill-controlled emotions, is not particularly convincing; and the best character in the book is the farmer's old-fashioned stepmother. The setting of the scene and the references to country ways and habits show that Mrs. Francis Blundell has lost none of her love and knowledge of rural England.

*Captain Margaret.* By John Masefield. (Grant Richards.)

FOR a reader who has ever felt the stir in his blood of the romance of the sea, there is a charm about the work of Mr. Masefield. The poetical, picturesque side of sea-lore has possessed him; and few modern story-tellers have given better expression to it. In a sense, though his work is remotely different from theirs, Mr. Masefield is to be classed with Mr. Conrad and Mr. Edward Noble. The last-named writer gives us the material reality of modern sea-life; Mr. Conrad has given us its psychology, the character of its people. Mr. Masefield offers its poetry—the undying glamour which draws boys into its hard service, and prevents men from forsaking it.

In this book we have the same robust atmosphere as in the author's 'Mainsail Haul,' a little volume which should be better known than it is. We are here among the adventurers who made the Caribbean Sea their hunting-ground in the days before the collapse of Spain's sea-power. Such a story could only be produced by a man saturated in the literature of that time; but, oddly enough, Mr. Masefield has allowed himself here and there to put quaintly modern slang into the mouths of his characters. It is a good yarn, full of colour and movement.

*The Last Shore.* By Vincent Brown. (Chapman & Hall.)

THIS author appears to be more interested in the play of conscience than anything else. He made a new departure in his last novel, but it was not one which we could welcome; and in the present book we are back again in the familiar groove—a rather morbid theme, perhaps, but one to which Mr. Brown must have devoted a good deal of thought. The fault of the story is that none of its characters is lovable or normal. One is driven to suspect that the author cherishes something like contempt for the ordinary mental furniture of men and women of the day. This is an attitude which has characterized many young writers; but it is upon the whole to be regretted; it is apt to be tiresome when it persists in the writer's eighth or ninth volume.

*A Stormy Morning.* By Lady Napier of Magdala. (John Murray.)

HABITUAL novel-readers will encounter many a familiar acquaintance in Lady Napier's pages. The sweet girl-heroine, her virtues shining with a whiter light against the rather lurid background furnished by the smart set, the careless mother, the benevolent uncle, the mature lover prone to unreasonable jealousy, the undesirable rival, the malicious feminine dependent—all are there, and all conscientiously regulate their actions by traditional rules. The writing is bright and sympathetic, but not entirely free from grammatical lapses.

*Follow Up: the Story of a Commonplace Harrovian.* By Archibald D. Fox. (Brown, Langham & Co.)

THIS is a pleasantly written and very readable story, though it lacks literary grace, as is, perhaps, inevitable in a school story, since the schoolboy's vocabulary is almost confined to the slang of the school and the period, and even so woefully limited. Old Harrovians, it is true, may not recognize some of the customs and idioms; but, as the author truly says, these differ considerably in different houses. The author has done wisely in giving the history of "a commonplace Harrovian"; we are a little tired of the prodigies of learning and muscle who generally play the leading part in

these stories. One or two points are well brought out, and show insight into boyish character. It is the case that boys deliberately set themselves to "slack" or "swot" for longer or shorter periods, and so have widely different, yet perfectly genuine estimates of their characters and abilities formed by different masters, which in some cases affect their school career from beginning to end. It is also true that during the first two or three years the House is the one thing of which a boy thinks: he plays for the House's glory, and works—if he does work—chiefly for the credit of the House. His standard of energy or slackness is derived from the House, and his moral character largely depends on that institution. Then for the last year or two of his boyhood his view is enlarged, and if he rises to any kind of prominence in the School, the School shares with the House his affections and interests, and he grows unconsciously to love the whole place with that stolid, undemonstrative affection which reaches its fullness in later years only.

*The Duchess of Dreams.* By Edith Macvane. (Milne.)

WITH a young American diplomat and millionaire for a hero; the heroine a charming girl masquerading as a Russian Grand Duchess—the Duchess of Dreams—and Vassily a wolfhound as her inseparable companion; the villain an Austrian prince; a secret treaty, blackmail, and an Anarchist plot; and the setting Newport, U.S.A., we have material enough and to spare for a thrilling tale, and one in which it does not do to be over-critical as to probability. Miss Macvane has a pleasant style, and tells her story well, though in places she is a little unconvincing and her characters lack personality.

#### BOOKS ABOUT EDINBURGH.

*Edinburgh.* By A. W. Wiston-Glynn. (Edinburgh, Saunders.)

*Edinburgh of To-day.* By Anthony Keith. (Edinburgh, Hodge.)

*The Charm of Edinburgh: an Anthology.* Compiled by Alfred H. Hyatt. (Chatto & Windus.)

*Pentland Walks: their Literary and Historical Associations.* By Robert Cochrane. (Edinburgh, Andrew Elliot.)

*The Edinburgh Parthenon.* By William Mitchell. Edition de Luxe. (A. & C. Black.)

THIS shower of books about Edinburgh is obviously due to the presence in the capital of the Scottish National Exhibition. Not one of them is of permanent literary value, and not even the Exhibition can justify some of the additions to the already large number of works dealing with the so-called modern Athens. Mr. Wiston-Glynn's volume, to take the first on our list, is a prosy, amateurish piece of guide-book work, written in a careless literary style, and uninformed by any intimate knowledge of its subject. Such phrases as "interesting places of interest" are constantly to be met with. The author's dishing-up of the old material is without distinction; and he is not always

accurate. Thus (p. 25) he speaks of one Ramsay as "the famous laird of Cockpen," meaning, presumably, the laird of the song. But the laird of the song was Mark Carse, an elder in Cockpen Parish Church (as the records bear witness), who fought for Charles II. at the battle of Worcester. Again, the farm-house of Swanston is not "famous as the summer home of R. L. Stevenson's boyhood days." Stevenson's Swanston Cottage and Swanston farm-house are distinct. Nor is Swanston Cottage portrayed particularly in 'Weir of Hermiston' (which rather enshrines Glencorse), though it is in 'St. Ives.' Who was "Samuel Michelsen, the musician and friend of Burns"? It may be our ignorance, but we do not remember meeting with the name in biographies of Burns. What authority is there for the statement that Campbell wrote his 'Pleasures of Hope' in Alison Square? He says himself that he set to work upon the poem in his "dusky lodging" in Rose Street. One might go on in this way right through Mr. Wiston-Glynn's book, which is, moreover, disfigured by numerous printers' errors. Drummond of Hawthornden is represented as having been born in 1858; George IV. "Place" (for "Bridge") is mentioned at p. 30; De Quincey's name is spelt in four separate places without the second e; while Sir John Steell is deprived of the second l on p. 120. These may seem trifling criticisms, but with many excellent books on Edinburgh already available, a writer who swells the list must show something to justify his action. There are several illustrations and a full index.

"Anthony Keith" is, we suspect, an assumed name. In that case the author has shown a wise discretion, for he is perhaps just a little too candid in his treatment of a city which has been described, in effect, as mostly East wind and West End. His book is of the "smart" order. It professes to tell the tourist and occasional visitor what sort of city Edinburgh really is, "with information as to its folk, its institutions, its foibles and idiosyncrasies, without troubling the reader to verify statements by reference to map or index." In other words, this is the sort of book to suit the stranger who "does" Edinburgh in a few hours on a round-trip contract ticket. Edinburgh people themselves will read it with a patient tolerance, smiling at the author's persiflage, and perhaps even admiring his skill in the way of "padding." They will at least not take him as a serious guide when they find him speaking of Stevenson's suburban home as Swanston "House," and dismissing the Pentlands with a passing reference to "the" hill path. Mr. Joseph Simpson's illustrations are excellent; to some, indeed, they will be the feature of the book.

Mr. Hyatt's anthology is like most other anthologies; it includes things that might well have been omitted, and ignores other things which ought to have had a place. It is impossible to understand the principle adopted in the selection. Many of the quotations have no direct bearing on Edinburgh at all. Take those connected with Stevenson. What has Henley's sonnet portrait of Stevenson to do with Edinburgh? There is hardly anything about Edinburgh in the two-page quotation from Stevenson on Raeburn's portrait of Lord Braxfield; while Mr. Barrie's 'R.L.S.', which fills nearly seven pages, has not a single direct reference to the capital. Turning to Carlyle (to cite one more instance), we find him represented solely by a couple of quotations from 'Heroes and Hero-Worship,' one referring to Burns, the other to Knox.



Is it possible that Mr. Hyatt does not know the famous description of the view from Arthur's Seat (one of the finest Carlyle ever wrote) which occurs in a letter of 1821? Carlyle, to say nothing of his wife, wrote much more than that about Edinburgh! If Mr. Hyatt includes Dickens, why not also Thackeray? Defoe said something about Edinburgh; so did Mendelssohn; but neither name appears in Mr. Hyatt's index. In short, here is a book which will admirably succeed in emphasizing to the stranger Edinburgh's claim to beauty and historical and literary interest, but which, on the other hand, will be regarded by the expert as inadequate.

Edinburgh and Midlothian people are fortunate in having the long line of the Pentlands "softening into blue" close at hand, "like a wedge of wild nature and old romance thrust into the heart of a workaday world." No track of wheels crosses these hills throughout their entire length, and sometimes to the tired pedestrian the railway seems to keep an almost too respectful distance. The Pentlands are not "tramped" now as they were some twenty years ago, when the slim, red-covered booklet of the since defunct Rights of Way Society was published. But Stevenson's "hills of home" have still their devotees, and these enthusiasts, with many more, will give a cordial welcome to Mr. Cochrane's book, written after many years of intimate acquaintance with the subject of which it treats. No doubt it is largely (indeed, avowedly) a compilation. But it is convenient to have all these memories and associations of the Pentlands brought within one cover—memories homely and heroic, literary and historic, humorous and tragic. If any objection is to be taken to the contents, it is that the author says too little about the hills themselves; his chief interest is rather with persons and things connected therewith. That, however, is an objection which may readily be waived in view of the readable matter provided. The main text is singularly free from errors, though we do not approve of the author's spelling of the Scotch "howe" (a hollow place) without the *e*; and the reference on p. 27 to Carlyle's "weary coach rides" from Dumfriesshire to Edinburgh is misleading. In his student days Carlyle generally walked all the way. There is a discrepancy between quotations from 'The Gentle Shepherd' on pp. 98 and 100, the first quotation being Ramsay's original. And surely plain David Hardie, of Bavelaw, did not carry the distinction of "Dr." conferred on him at p. 132. The list of Pentland birds is imperfect; the bibliography more so, no mention being made of Dr. Pennicuik's well-known works, Armstrong's 'Companion to the Map of Tweeddale,' Sanderson's 'Poems,' or Charles McLaren's 'Fife and the Lothians.' The plans of the various hill routes are generally accurate, but they might have been more neatly drawn; while, as regards the illustrations, it is clear that the photographers have in some cases failed to make the most of their subjects. The drawing of the Buckstone on p. 16 is ridiculously amateurish.

Every visitor to Edinburgh knows the unfinished national monument on the Calton Hill. The idea was to "restore the Parthenon of Athens," but the funds subscribed were exhausted with the erection of the pillars now standing, which cost about 1,000*l.* each. Mr. Mitchell's "appeal" on behalf of this abortive undertaking, has already appeared as a pamphlet, owing its issue to the Edinburgh Town Council. The passing of the National Galleries of Scotland Bill makes a reprint of this pamphlet belated

as regards its intention of emphasizing the original "appeal" to the Scottish people; but many patriotic Scots will doubtless agree with Mr. Mitchell when he expresses the hope that, while forming an interesting record of "a project with great possibilities," the reprint (now graced with several coloured and other illustrations) may also serve as a guide for future occasions, when an accomplished result will justify the efforts enshrined in its pages.

#### SCHOOL-BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

*Stories from the History of Oxfordshire.* by John Irving. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—This little book, which is printed in excellent large type, well illustrated, and sold at a very moderate price, is intended as "a reader" which will lead young folks on to the more elaborate county histories now being introduced into the school curriculum. Mr. Irving begins with the Rollright Stones, giving some of the usual traditions, but ignoring the interesting researches of Dr. A. J. Evans, which might have been presented in a popular form. Mr. Irving has achieved simplicity and lucidity to a laudable extent, and his 'Stories' are interesting throughout, though we do not think that youths—or adults, for that matter—will be much excited by the information that Dr. Peter Heylin, "Needham the clever satirist," and "Beechey the painter" were born at Burford. Some details about the church and the beautiful Priory (of which a picture is given) would have been more to the point.

*Old Ballads*, edited by Frank Sidgwick (Cambridge, University Press), is a good specimen of the "Pitt Press Series." Mr. Sidgwick's Introduction is admirably clear and simple, and the notes give all the help that is needed. Occasionally we think a little more might have been said as to the locale of the ballads. 'Lord Randal,' for instance, occurs in both Somerset and Scotland. Some students will gather this from the different forms of the lord's name, but the ordinary person would not. In the note concerning the dramatic disclosure of 'Edward' as a son the earlier disclosure appears to have been forgotten. We have often wondered whether "Barbara Allan" owed her Christian name to her cruel behaviour, but we presume it is a mere coincidence. Mr. Sidgwick's zeal and competence are undeniable, and we hope his little book may advance the popularity of ballad literature.

Messrs. Blackie are most enterprising in their issue of "English Texts" with brief introductions. We like the form of the series with its limp blue cloth binding. Recent issues are Malory's *The Knights of the Round Table*, Plutarch's *Life of Julius Caesar*, Englished by Sir Thomas North, Cowley's *Essays*, and Washington Irving's *England's Rural Life and Christmas Customs*. We do not like the invention of a new title here which is not the author's. 'Selections from Washington Irving' would have been better.

In the same firm's "English Classics" we have two paper-covered booklets. One contains Tennyson's *The Palace of Art* and *Ulysses*; the other, *A Dream of Fair Women* and *Tithonus*. Both are edited by Mr. Daniel Frew, whose short sketch of Tennyson might be improved. He says nothing about the poet's pension, a rather important fact in his life; and does not summarize his characteristics as, we think, an expert would. The notes are adequate,

except that they do not refer always to effective parallels. Obvious imitations, however, of Greek and Latin would not appeal to the young scholars for whom these texts are designed. Still, we think it dull to be asked to compare the Virgilian "softer than sleep," which is hardly "a simile," with Young's "balmy sleep."

*Old Testament History from Hezekiah to the End of the Canon.* By the Rev. J. N. Hardwich and the Rev. H. Costley-White. (John Murray.)—The authors describe their work as "an attempt to combine the advantages of a general history with those of the ordinary commentary"; and this is an apt description of a volume which will be welcomed by teachers who have experienced difficulty in getting their pupils to take an interest in the Biblical account of the prophets, their lives and writings. A rich store of Jewish history is presented in attractive form, with notes commendably succinct.

The "Told through the Ages" series of Messrs. Harrap in the matter of form is distinctly pleasing. We have before us *Stories from the Odyssey* and *Stories from the Iliad*, retold by Mr. H. L. Havell. The binding is attractive, and when we add that the illustrations, printed separately from the text, are pleasing, and the text printed on good paper, we can reasonably ask for nothing more than that the stories should be well told. Mr. Havell is a tried hand in this kind of work, witness his stories from Greek history, Greek tragedy, and the 'Æneid.' He writes in a straightforward, fluent style, and without descending to the artistic simplicities of Mr. A. J. Church, he tells a story in a way that is bound to interest his audience.

*Joan of Arc* and *The English Mail Coach* are edited in one volume by Mr. C. M. Stebbins in Messrs. D. C. Heath's "English Classics." The Introduction does well in giving a sketch of 'The Romantic Revival in English Literature' as well as of De Quincey. The latter is described as "a kindly little man," and "the gentlest of beings"; but his temper when he took pen in hand to write of his friends was very different. A more ingeniously spiteful account than his of the Lake poets we do not know. Something should have been said of the excessive Greek and Latin elements in De Quincey's style, for to these it owes much of its sonorous and stately effect. The passage of his, for instance, selected by Tennyson as one of the finest in English poetry contains the words "Consul Romanus," "paludaments," and "alalagmos." The notes include a host of questions suitable for examinations. More explanations might have been given here. The comment on "Knock ME those marble feet from those marble stirrups" is merely: "This use of *me* is common among the old writers." Some phrases used by Mr. Stebbins, such as "back and forth," show that he is not an Englishman.

*Longmans' School Shakespeare*, edited by A. V. Houghton, and containing twelve of the plays usually selected for schoolwork, forms an excellent classbook, and is issued in an agreeable form. There are no notes, but a glossary is appended.

Messrs. Black send us Packets I.—III. of their *Geographical Pictures*. Each packet contains six reproductions of photographs, which are printed on cards. Those before us will be of material assistance in helping a class to realize various features of glaciers, ice, snow, moraine, &c., which are not easy to explain verbally. As the reproductions are excellent, and very moderate in price,



they should be widely appreciated. A leaflet of descriptive notes on the subjects will, we read, be sent to teachers on application. We hope that the series will be continued with some English examples.

#### LATIN AND MATHEMATICAL.

*A School Latin Grammar.* By H. G. Ford. (Methuen & Co.)—There is no doubt that Mr. Ford is right when he says in his Preface that there is room for improvement in the ordinary school Grammars, and we should welcome any school Grammar, either in Latin or Greek, which would win and retain universal acknowledgment and come into general use. By an arrangement of numbered and lettered sections, the author has here attempted to meet the needs of boys of different ages, and not without success. The accidence is sound and correct; and the syntax—of which the simpler rules appear on the left-hand page, the right being reserved for more advanced knowledge—is given in sensible and not too formal language. We think that those who are not satisfied with existing Grammars would do well to give this a trial.

Mr. W. F. Witton, the writer of *Compendium Latinum* (Arnold), has in view, we learn in the Preface, the needs of a boy who starts the study of Latin when about twelve or thirteen years old, and will not continue it for more than three or four years. The author thinks he can best meet the requirements of this class by making the study of syntax the central idea of his course. It seems to us very doubtful whether this class of student will gain anything of permanent value from those four years, and further, whether this study of syntax is the most useful or attractive way of presenting the language to him. When we remember how many books there are for beginners, numbers of them excellent in their way, we doubt if this attempt will meet with success.

Messrs. Heath are publishing a Gildersleeve-Lodge Latin series, two of which we have before us: *Writing Latin*, Book I. for second-year, and Book II. for third- and fourth-year work. Mr. J. E. Barss claims that the order of subjects is unconventional, and this is to some extent true. In Book I. the exercises are based mainly on Cæsar; in Book II. on Cæsar and Cicero. Thus the subject-matter is all through frankly ancient, and boys naturally get a little tired of the Allobroges, and spears, and the commonwealth; the interspersing of some familiar modern interest is a relief in books of this kind. We note that the special and general vocabularies are only from English into Latin, presumably because a boy has a Latin-English dictionary in use for his Cæsar lessons. Quantities are marked; there is plenty of matter for revision; and generally the books look suitable for guiding a pupil from the second to the fourth year.

In "The Students' Series of Latin Classics" (B. H. Sanborn & Co. of Boston, New York, and Chicago) Virgil's *Æneid*, Books I.-VI., is edited by Dr. H. R. Fairclough and Mr. Seldon L. Brown. The long vowels are marked in the text of Book I., and pains have been taken throughout to suit the notes to the standard of the Secondary School. There is a carefully compiled vocabulary—a feature which, as we have said before, we do not approve, preferring to see a boy range over his dictionary, and by the act of search impress meanings on his mind. The illustrations of gods and heroes, &c., brighten the book; and we are pleased to see that "stylistic features" of the poem are the subject of short

paragraphs, while English parallels to, or imitations of, Virgil are mentioned. Such æsthetic study can only come, of course, after the difficulties of Virgil's language have been thoroughly grasped: this the editors indicate. Their Introduction shows thought and experience in teaching. Altogether the volume is a good attempt to render accessible an author whom we regard as difficult and not particularly suited for the young.

*A School Arithmetic.* By H. S. Hall and F. H. Stevens. (Macmillan & Co.)—The names of Messrs. Hall and Stevens are familiar as those of the authors of highly popular school textbooks on geometry, and accordingly the Arithmetic bearing their names will be examined with special interest by all teachers of elementary mathematics. The most notable feature of the book is the introduction of algebraic symbols at the beginning, so that they can be used in discussing the rules of fractions, and providing problems of new and practical types at every stage. We hope that this tendency will be carried further in arithmetical work. The advantages of symbolical expression are mainly the generality of the result, and the concentration of attention on the essential argument, instead of the accidental details of the numerical work. The beginner who uses our standard textbooks is usually told that the letters represent quite simple numbers, e.g.,  $a=3$ ,  $b=4$ ,  $c=2$ ; and then when he calculates  $ab-ac$  he finds it no advantage to write it in the form  $a(b-c)$ . If, however, he were given bigger numbers, like  $a=22.9$ ,  $b=31.3$ ,  $c=21.3$ , he would find that it was worth while to use algebra, and so his interest would be awakened, and he would feel he had a new tool ready for use.

Another case where the authors show that they are not certain how far to use the new freedom in choice of method is in compound proportion. When a problem deals with the number of men who build a certain length of wall in a certain time, it is desirable to have the law of proportion explicitly stated in the form  $L=kTN$ . The *raison d'être* of the answer is thus made far clearer.

The chapters on approximation are very full. We should have liked to see stress laid from the beginning on number of significant digits rather than number of decimal places. The rule for multiplication gains in simplicity and handiness by this method. The expression of large numbers, like 91,000,000, in which only two figures are significant, in the form  $91 \times 10^6$  should be insisted on in this part of the book. The chapter on logarithms is not particularly satisfactory, as the authors do not give the method of calculation of a logarithm table by finding the square and higher roots of 10, and drawing the corresponding graph; nor do they adopt the "exp" notation recommended in the Assistant Masters' Association Report on Arithmetic, and generally regarded as satisfactory in use.

In spite of the criticisms we have found it necessary to make, we consider that the book, which covers thoroughly the whole of arithmetic and a good deal of what is usually called algebra, marks a distinct advance in mathematical teaching, and is worthy of the high reputation of the authors.

*The Teaching of Practical Arithmetic to Junior Classes.* By J. L. Martin. (Harrap & Co.)—In one of his books Mr. H. G. Wells complains that he has found a lifelong difficulty in distinguishing between 3 and 5, because he knew the symbols with their curious and somewhat similar curves before he had a clear impression of "threeness"

and "fiveness." Children who learn from a teacher who uses Mr. Martin's little book should not suffer in this way. They will be taught to associate numbers with things and with measurement from the beginning, and will have plenty of practice in applying the simple rules to easy numbers which they understand, without worrying about long and wearisome sums. The book is thoroughly adapted to its purpose.

*Geometry for Schools (the Theorems),* arranged by E. Fenwick (Heinemann), is a sensible classbook, written by a practical man. The bold type and liberal spacing are attractive, and should save young eyes much of the strain that was common twenty-five years ago. As to the matter, seventy-nine theorems are collected here; but as Mr. Fenwick's aim is to combine clearness, simplicity, and brevity, nothing beyond bare essentials is included. The seven sections deal with angles at a point, parallel straight lines, triangles and rectilinear figures, loci, areas, the circle, and similar figures. An excellent table of definitions (with illustrations) is given.

*Graphics applied to Arithmetic, Mensuration, and Statics.* By G. C. Turner. (Macmillan & Co.)—Though nominally of an elementary nature, this excellent treatise on graphics will be found by students to contain everything necessary for them up to the standard of the Pass degree of London University. The author is to be commended both for his lucid explanations of principles and his capital selection of worked problems. The diagrams are in every way excellent.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. FISHER UNWIN publishes *Democracy and Reaction*, by Mr. L. T. Hobhouse, who has reprinted in this volume a good many articles published in *The Speaker*. He attaches, we think, too much importance to what he believes to have been a sudden and complete change in political thought in 1903. For our part, we believe that such changes are always of the most gradual description and can be traced step by step for generations. Certain developments in our constitutional theories which have occurred since the date chosen by Mr. Hobhouse are, perhaps, more sudden, and may prove in the long run more important, than those which he has picked out in his first chapter. They are hinted at in his second—'The Imperial Idea.' We agree with him that there has been a marked retrogression in national opinion with regard to cheap coloured labour, and that even Liberal Ministers, holding the most orthodox opinion of the day, have been insensibly affected by the general change, so that they use language which would appear amazing to the authors of the Report partly drawn up by Gladstone for a Committee early in the reign of Queen Victoria. Mr. Hobhouse is right in attaching much importance to "the easygoing temper of the time." He well describes it as

"that temper which accepts the work of the past with a nod of recognition for its sacrifices, but, in comfortable assurance that the old troubles are done with, dismisses historical strife in the spirit of the Italian girl who, on being introduced to the ancient history of her country, protested that 'these were very disagreeable people; they are all dead.'"

A chapter on the limitations of democracy deals clearly with the faintness of the responsibility felt by the individual voter. His share in "the Government" "is infinitesimal, and he cannot feel about their

conduct as he feels about his own." Mr. Hobhouse does not discuss the Swiss solution of the difficulty; but we think that he might find in a development of the Swiss Constitution his own ideal of "the modern State."

MR. SCHOOLING's volume *The British Trade Book* (John Murray), hitherto annual, is now to be published once in two years, a course for which the reasons given are sound. It is known to our readers, from remarks made by us on the two previous issues, that the book is written with a strong and avowed intention of promoting preferential trade arrangements within the Empire and also power to meet hostile tariffs by tariffs of our own. The bias of the author does not affect the accuracy of his figures: it has, however, a marked bearing on the particular class of facts which he thinks it most important to collect, and, to some degree, on the deductions drawn from them. Generally, his volumes show that we fail to keep our absolute command of certain markets, or our gigantic share of others undisturbed. With some exceptions, the proportion of our trade has been cut into—here and there by Germany; in some cases by the United States; occasionally by Japan and other youthful rivals. But no attempt is made by the author to show that this reduction of proportion is otherwise than inevitable, or to prove that it could have been checked and can now be remedied by measures such as those proposed. Granting all his facts, and even admitting the deductions drawn from them, we find nothing in his books to show that we might not have done far worse by making early trial of his remedies. The volumes, therefore, are scientific only in a limited degree; and science is forgotten when Mr. Schooling jumps to his conclusions. On the face of things, it seemed unlikely to observers of the course of events that we should so long retain so vast a share of the trade of the world in respect of matters where we have no overwhelming natural advantage. One of the countries that have become serious competitors had in most of them also no very marked advantage, and it may be admitted that a close examination of the methods by which Germany has greatly increased her trade, still altogether behind our own, is a study wisely undertaken.

Among the few speeches made upon such subjects between the days of the Cobden Treaty and the second Fair Trade agitation was one by Disraeli upon "chemicals." It was, we think, at Newcastle that he had been informed that the condition of our chemical trade should be watched, inasmuch as it formed the best test of the healthiness of our general trade position. It is somewhat curious to note in this connexion that Mr. Schooling, writing of the years 1880-1907, declares:—

"The group 'Chemicals' has been more vigorous than our other manufactured exports, with the exception of machinery and.....apparel. For chemicals have increased in actual value, and also relatively to our population."

The fall which Mr. Schooling laments is a slight comparative drop in cotton manufactures—although that trade was never so prosperous as it was last year—and a drop in "iron and steel" and wool. The examination of our iron and steel trade by Sir Charles McLaren, for *The Times*, revealed its still flourishing nature, and the colossal figures by which it exceeds all anticipation formed in advance, and based on a comparison of our natural resources with those of other lands. The advantage of comparatively cheap and scientific direction of transport in Germany has enabled a de-

velopment to take place in that empire which is worth consideration. Mr. Schooling assumes that it is Free Trade that is obviously at fault for any proportional decline, and comes to the general conclusion: "Incontestably, the Americans have proved their policy of foreign commerce to be right in principle, and to have been successful in practice." Mr. Schooling may be right in his beliefs, but nothing can be less "incontestable." The doctrine is nowhere more fiercely contested than in America.

Mr. Schooling's tables follow the too common rule obtaining among statisticians of taking no note of anything but the figures, even in cases where causes at work to affect figures are permanent in nature, and lead to intensely varying results from year to year. For example, the effect of periodic droughts on the export of meat from Australia is a phenomenon which statistical science itself ought to notice and bring before readers of statistics in connexion with all tables about Australian trade or about the meat trade. Certain factors of international, and in a peculiar degree of our Colonial, trade are extraordinarily steady, as, for instance, the yield of gold from Australia. The drop, where there is a drop, is regular, and may be prophesied in advance. On the other hand, grain of every kind is affected by weather, and the variation of harvest affects tables in a degree which ought invariably to be pointed out. Mr. Schooling, however, is a steady pessimist. Our share of the shipping of the world is so gigantic that he cannot but reveal the effect on all figures of trade of our profits made out of carrying for other nations. Yet he goes on at once to remark that the merchant shipping of foreign countries is "catching up" our shipping in the carrying trade of the world. It is so far from having caught it up, and our share of the shipping of the world is so gigantic as compared with what was expected a generation ago, that there is little room for pessimism in this connexion. In the long range of years with which Mr. Schooling deals his own diagram shows a line of British shipping at the top which has hardly dropped perceptibly, and at the bottom a line of foreign shipping which has hardly perceptibly risen. The astounding fact is that we should possess the gigantic share we hold of the shipping of the world.

Mr. Schooling deals with foreign investments, but all figures professing to explain these are based, as he frankly tells us, on the reports of the Inland Revenue; and the Inland Revenue are officially aware of the fact that there is much that they do not know. The whole of Mr. Schooling's general arguments are affected by this necessary deficiency of knowledge. The best way to arrive at some doctrine based on a fairly sound foundation is to examine carefully the general trade and the British trade of some particular State where our invested interest is known to be high. Either Latin America as a whole or the Argentina in particular is a case of enormous British trade hardly cut into as yet in proportion, and constantly increasing in amount, and of investment on a gigantic scale, occasionally treated by the well-informed, as in a well-known article in *The Quarterly Review*. Mr. Schooling allows in his tables that the Argentine Republic forms an instance "where we have held or improved our position in a foreign market." But he rejects the rest of Latin America, because each republic taken by itself is not sufficiently important to come into his list of our chief markets. Nevertheless, the group taken together is well worthy of his attention, and undoubtedly constitutes the clearest case in which the

state of our trade can be scientifically observed. The instance would not go entirely against his views, but is far from producing pessimism in the mind. Mr. Schooling deals with Continental and American investments of capital in this country; but of these even less is known than of our investments (otherwise than through public companies) in Latin America. Where Mr. Schooling deals with Colonies, he does not sufficiently point out that the rapid development of so rich a country as New Zealand must to a very considerable extent be independent of any particular form of trade relations, except indeed downright commercial war. New Zealand has things to sell, of which we are the best buyers.

Some of the official statistics, which Mr. Schooling is, of course, perfectly justified in using, are to us far from satisfactory. We are inclined to question, for example, the use of the word "average" in the tables showing "average *ad valorem*" equivalent duties. Mr. Schooling is open to the usual questions as to what he would treat as foreign manufactured goods to be the subject of tariff here; and helps the questioner by his own use of the familiar term "partly manufactured." This, of course, is a consideration which obviously affects his "iron and steel" tables. In his strong attack upon the "culpable folly" of our "refusal" of preferential trade with our Colonies, Mr. Schooling makes one of the usual assumptions which distinguish both sides in the Free Trade controversy. It would be worth his while to consider the actual working of preferential arrangements now existing in the case of certain foreign countries. All "food" tables on both sides are vitiated by treating tea as though tea were everywhere what it is here and in Australia—an article of national necessity. In France coffee occupies the position here held by tea, and France derives an enormous revenue from her coffee duties. She used at one time to get almost the whole of her coffee from her own possessions. When their trade began to fall off, and to be taken by some of our colonies and by Costa Rica, France gave a 50 per cent. preference to Martinique and her other coffee-producing colonies. Yet under this gigantic preference her own colonies have ceased to send her any coffee, and she obtains almost the whole of her vast supply from Brazil and other countries under a foreign flag.

*The Naval Pocket-Book* is much as usual, and reaches us from Mr. G. S. Laird Clowes, through the publishers Messrs. Thacker & Co. The thirteenth year of issue shows a further improvement in the list of docks. We note punctuality in the account of the proposed purchase by the Admiralty of two torpedo-destroyers from Palmer's Company at Jarrow—a slight addition to the information given for the first time in the debate on the Shipbuilding Vote last week. Another matter which was mentioned in the House of Commons is that of the two, or it may be three, Brazilian monster battleships now building in this country. The 'Pocket-Book' describes two as building, and one as to be built (at Elswick). We notice, however, a conflict between the paragraph in the text stating that the armament of these ships consists mainly of four 13.5 guns, and the entry, among 'Occurrences during Printing,' which fully describes their armament and the arrangement of their twelve 12-inch guns. There is a mystery behind the original description. The first that was heard of the Brazilian ships was that a story (that a large number of 13.5 guns, for which an order had been received in England, were for our Admiralty) was corrected by an



immediate explanation that Brazil was the buyer. It is clear, however, from the size of the ships and their general nature that it could never have been intended to give them each only four great guns. It has lately become known that they are to have 12-inch guns; but we have not learnt anything more of the history of the 13.5 order. The armament of the new Japanese ships has been the subject of much erroneous statement in the press. We feel certain that it cannot include, as here stated in the text, in addition to twelve 12-inch guns, a large number both of 6-inch and of 4.7 guns. We believe that the 6-inch have all along been imaginary, and that the Japanese, like the Germans, accept to the full the policy of our own Admiralty, based on the fire-control theories developed when Admiral Jellicoe was at the Admiralty.

THERE are few who are so competent to write upon *Tyrol* (A. & C. Black) as Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman, and the pictures by Mr. E. Harrison Compton which accompany the text are far better than is usual in such volumes. Mr. Baillie-Grohman's writings on the country where he lives are well known. In the present book he deals largely with the historical side of his subject, but serves up some of his own old stories which we could have spared. Our author is interesting when he speaks of the skilfully hand-wrought iron signs which grace many houses in old towns such as Rattenberg and Sterzing. His description of the old-fashioned country inn in the German-speaking parts of Tyrol is as good as possible, and brings back pleasant memories to those who abhor the workhouse-like buildings with which Switzerland is disfigured. Of our trade unions and the eight-hour day he has nothing good to say, and he prefers the sixteen-hour day of his neighbours. It is curious to note that the beautiful style of architecture in his mountain villages is being spoilt by the rules of fire-insurance companies:—

"Tiles oust shingles, and as the roof can then have a much steeper pitch, and its eaves need not protrude as they did of old, the picturesque domestic architecture is gradually being metamorphosed, except in the more out-of-the-way corners .....into ugly modernity."

There are a few misprints in the volume, and Matterhorn is spelt in varied fashion. There is no map, but, on the other hand, we have an amusing index. The index-maker gives us "Bauer, Tyrolese peasant"; "Altissimo"; "Funny incident"; "*mauvais pas*"; "Wedding customs at Brandenberg"; "ditto at Ehrengang"; and has apparently tried to index all foreign words which puzzled him. In spite of these trifling defects we can thoroughly recommend the book, and think it will be useful to those who are planning tours.

M. Stöck of Paris publishes an interesting life of *Midhat-Pacha*, by his son. It reveals many facts, but is the work of one too hotly partisan to be wholly trustworthy as an historian. Midhat Bey assumes that his father was always an angel in the right, and that those opposed to his policy were "conspirators." It is, however, awkward that his tenure of office under the short-lived Turkish Parliamentary Constitution involved the death of one Sultan, the deposition of a second (chosen by Midhat) after a reign of fourteen days, and the choice of a third, the present Sultan, who was "too much" for the man who chose him. As we write there comes the report of the re-employment by this Sultan of "English Said," the "little Pasha" who has spent much of his life in distinguished and dangerous retirement at Constantinople since the days when he held office with Midhat.

THE friends of Greece in Paris, who form a most distinguished body of writers, issue, in the name of the French Hellenic League, *La Grèce* (Société française d'imprimerie). The recent visit of the Rector of the University of Athens, Dr. Kassasis, to Paris, resuscitated the French "Greek Committee." The first meeting showed that they were few, but they were certainly brilliant. M. Clemenceau (here misspelt), the well-known Catholic Député M. Denys Cochin, and the Reinach brothers in themselves contributed a high standard of Hellenic culture. The most able of the speeches or essays here reprinted deals with the history of the Greek Church in connexion with the revival of the Greek ideal. An attempt is made to apportion the responsibility for the frightful condition of affairs now existing in Macedonia, and we believe that the authors prove their case—that the Bulgarian bands began the massacre of Greeks in terrible circumstances of atrocity, before any counter assassination was developed. Since that time, unfortunately, the Greek bands have emulated the conduct of the earlier Bulgarians.

*The Teaching of English.* By A. E. Roberts and A. Barter. (Blackie & Son.)—The authors of this handy little volume on 'The Teaching of English' approach their subject from the point of view of practice rather than theory; they point out the advance and improvement that are already apparent in the teaching of our literature and language, and offer suggestions whereby the methods of teaching may be further improved. This subject, we are told, has hitherto been so taught as to embrace literature, composition, and grammar; but in illogical sequence, and with too little independence one of another. The importance of these studies is recognized, "but each should be taught *mainly* as a separate subject." This separation will be difficult in practical schoolwork, although to a large extent we agree with Mr. Roberts and Mrs. Barter that it should be attempted. The teaching of grammar, as practised up to the present time, receives scant approval; indeed, it is stated that "grammar has pervaded all our English work, and rendered the subject nauseous." This is, we consider, a decided overstatement of the case, and it does not harmonize with the authors' expressed opinion that "grammar is a science bearing the same relationship to the art of language as science bears to art generally." And surely an extended study of science does not in any way render nauseous the art depending on it. We readily, however, admit that scholars are overdosed with grammatical technicalities before they have advanced far enough in familiarizing themselves with the art of language to perceive much meaning or feel great interest in dry, formal lessons in accidence and syntax; but at the right stage in a scholar's mental development the subject can be advantageously taught by inductive processes, and many boys and girls will then find it interesting. But in this, as in other class subjects, the advantage derived from lessons depends largely on the characteristics of the teacher. This, we are glad to find, is impressed on the reader throughout the book.

The way in which the teaching of English in its three branches is discussed will be found helpful to teachers who are anxious to bring their English classwork to a really high standard of efficiency. Literature, composition, grammar, and word-study are taken in order, and the how and why of instruction in them are clearly and judiciously handled, although nothing very novel or

strikingly original is propounded. Whether or not all the authors' arguments be found convincing depends largely on the idiosyncrasy of the reader; but there is no doubt that the perusal of their book will be profitable to him, especially if he be a schoolmaster, for it will tend to make him think seriously about the matter and manner of his teaching.

#### MR. LOUIS DYER.

MR. LOUIS DYER passed away painlessly on Monday last, after undergoing a severe operation a fortnight before. Few men will be more missed at Oxford, where he exercised a useful and unique function.

Born in 1851, he studied first at Harvard, and then at Balliol, where he was fortunate in his contemporaries, and acquired an appreciation and love of his College which persisted to the end. For several years after his Oxford degree, he taught Greek at Harvard. Then, after making a long tour in Greece, and marrying a daughter of Mr. Alexander Macmillan, he settled in Oxford. Although he held no official position, except for a short time as Lecturer in Modern Languages at Balliol, he was able to be of the greatest use, as a sort of unofficial vice-consul of America. He had an immense circle of friends, especially of the academic class, in America. Mr. Dyer's hospitable house was one of the first places to which cultivated American visitors in England turned, and where they met sympathetic Oxford colleagues. Since the appearance of the Rhodes students, Dyer acted as older friend and adviser to many of them, and inoculated some of them with his own enthusiastic admiration of his adopted University. It was part of his character to see all that was good in it, and deprecate changes.

This was, however, by no means the whole of his function at Oxford. Kindly, genial, modest, ready to do any service to a friend, he used his freedom from University duties to further in fifty ways the cultured and social life of the place. In archaeology, and in all studies relating to Greece, he had special interest, and as a member of the Council of the Hellenic Society and the Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund he was indefatigable. At the International Congress of Archaeologists at Athens in 1905 his command of languages made him conspicuous, and he did much on that occasion also to bring together colleagues of various nationalities. He was staying with his intimate and beloved friend Dr. D. Bikelas, the translator of Shakespeare, who, by a curious coincidence, died on the same day as himself.

The readiness of Dyer's interest in every phase of literary and intellectual life, and the warmth of his enthusiasm, were probably hindrances to his success as a literary man. He was apt to be absorbed in any literary task which happened to offer—papers on Dante, translations from the Italian, small points of history and scholarship. He did not, and could not, confine his view to the most important avenues of knowledge, but wandered into many by-paths. Nevertheless, his work on 'The Gods of Greece' is a painstaking and accurate book, as well as full of warmth: it contains lectures delivered in America. In 1899 he again gave in several universities of America successful lectures on the discoveries at Mycenae and Cnossus. In recent years he had planned a book on the excavations at Olympia, but had not gone further than the writing of several monographs, partly published in *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, on some detached points in regard



to Olympia which had attracted his attention.

It must be added that Mr. Dyer met with remarkable fortitude the sufferings which came upon him in the last few months, and has left to his friends a memory of kindness, generosity, and sympathy which will be to them a great possession.

#### NOTES FROM PARIS.

WITH regard to the march of Feminism and the wind of emancipation blowing across to us from England, one of our morning papers has just finished a plebiscite to which all our women novelists contributed eagerly. Among the most original of the letters was that sent by Madame Myriam Harry, which has been much noticed. The poetical and charming author of 'The Conquest of Jerusalem,' who has spent part of her life in the East, wittily declared that Mohammedan women have found the ideal womanly life in slavery. Far from being despondent creatures, such as Pierre Loti's "Désenchantées," they, on the contrary, pity Western women for their "freedom" and consequent responsibility for their acts, and for having to work and struggle for a living. They have found happiness in the peaceful existence of the harem, and do not in the least wish to exchange it for the appearance of a delusive freedom.

In her next novel, 'Leilla Janina,' which she intends to publish in the *Revue de Paris*, Madame Myriam Harry will tell us about the manners and private lives of Mohammedan women in Tunis. "Leilla Janina" means, in the Arabian tongue, "Madame Petit-Jardin," an exquisite formula devised by Eastern compliment to convey the idea that a woman ought not to bear the name of one flower only—let us say the rose or the violet—because in her are united the grace and fragrance of all the flowers of her garden.

Meanwhile, Fayard is going to publish Madame Myriam Harry's last book, 'L'Île de Volupté,' which is somewhat different from her previous works, though it has the same qualities so far as poetry and eastern colour are concerned. It is the story of a short love-meeting, in Pierre Loti's fashion, between a naval officer and a lady passenger on board a ship bound for Colombo from Marseilles. Madame Myriam Harry shows in dealing with this subject a different method from that she used in 'The Conquest of Jerusalem'; but she has lent it the magic of her style, and has cleverly introduced the romantic landscapes met with on the voyage.

We must notice, by the way, how she has altered her method of writing, through adopting the favourite process of Gabriele d'Annunzio. She wraps the inner life of the heart and soul in a corresponding manifestation of outward life. For instance, at the time of the wild struggle of love against conscience, a struggle among the elements is also raging, and to the stormy soul is opposed the stormy sea. In the most picturesque pages is described the matchless charm of Ceylon and the Paradenia Gardens in Kandy. Those who have not seen them

N'ont pas connu la douceur de vivre.

There it is that Madame Myriam Harry's heroine yields to her love, through having breathed

L'âme païenne de Ceylan la parfumée.

'Psyche,' a new novel at which M. Pierre Louys has been working for twelve years, will be published shortly. It is a fine example of conscientious literary work. The author of the 'Songs of Bilitis' is the most sincere and painstaking of our living writers.

He knows, as Flaubert did, the "pangs of style." Considering M. Pierre Louys's obstinate labour, one may expect in his work clearness, purity of line, and something like classic perfection.

M. Pierre Louys conceived the plan of 'Psyche' in 1896, just after he had done with 'Aphrodite.' The writing approaches the lyrical, and will resemble the style of that troubling book, but the subject is a modern love-story. It is the study of a passion which suddenly flashes, fades away, and dies in a single week. The author contrasts manly love, violent and sincere for a short while, with womanly love, less quick, but more lasting—a love which will often hardly begin to be felt before the other is over.

The heroine of 'Psyche' is as sentimental as the previous heroines of M. Pierre Louys were wholly sensual. She loves chiefly with her soul. Though free, she resists for a long time the feeling which masters her, checked in her longing by the high barriers of social conventions and decorum. When at last she owns her defeat, it is too late. She has to struggle hard to keep a love which is fast escaping her. Her attempts at seduction make up the various parts of the book. This novel embodies a kind of plea in favour of free love—a cause for which M. Pierre Louys has pleaded many and many a time.

A little event occurred lately which has excited literary circles. Before starting for the country, the Duchesse de Rohan gave at her house in Paris an audience the chance of hearing the work of a mystic poet, an unknown styled "Humilis." The beautiful lines, which claim a clear place for the author by Verlaine's side, produced a sensation. They will be gathered next winter into a volume under M. de St. Chamrand's care, and Rodin has offered to illustrate the volume. All our reviews will soon be talking of the obscure genius whose reason is fading away in a lunatic asylum.

There is one peculiar feature about this year's theatrical season: never have impresarios tried so hard to give to the Parisian public English plays. They did not, all of them, get the success they deserved. We have here in Paris a very different conception of the dramatic art. There is now talk of opening a "Théâtre Anglais" on the 1st of September, the repertory of which is to consist of the numerous plays the Censure forbids every year on the other side of the Channel. Those plays are to be acted in English before a French audience. We are therefore justified in saying that such a plan does not answer to any real need. We French are no polyglots, as is well known. The recent performance of 'Peter Pan' has just proved it once more. The English Theatre will have to recruit its audience among the foreigners stopping in Paris.

In spite of the decided failures of last winter, a number of translated plays are announced for the end of the summer vacation. One of them has a better chance of success than the others: a very free adaptation of 'David Copperfield' done by a dramatic author of skill, M. Max Maurey. It will be a pleasure for the Parisian public to applaud on the stage of the Odéon Dickens's famous novel, which has been charming them for half a century. C. G.

#### CENSUS OF CAXTONS.

22, Avenue Henri Martin, Paris.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will begin printing in a few weeks my new 'Census of Caxtons,' containing a full account of

every known copy of every book from Caxton's press, including fragments. I have given the detailed history of every copy, tracing it from sale to sale, describing its binding, and stating its imperfections and size (in millimetres).

I have been able to discover between two and three hundred copies not mentioned in Blades's great work. But although I have had the assistance of such expert bibliographers as Mr. E. Gordon Duff and Mr. B. Quaritch, I cannot hope to have registered every Caxton lurking in small libraries or private collections. I should feel deeply gratified if readers of *The Athenæum* would kindly inform me of any stray copies they may have noticed, or of the present owners of any Caxtons or fragments which have appeared in recent sales.

SEYMOUR DE RICCI,

Foreign Member of the Bibliographical Society.

#### WOMAN'S RIGHTS: EARLY PAMPHLET.

My attention has just been called to the letter of Mr. A. Sedgwick asking for information concerning the anonymous essay by "Sophia, a Person of Quality," published in 1739.

During the years 1898 and 1903 *The Westminster Review* did me the honour of publishing seven articles on early writers on the Woman Question, and the November number of 1898 deals exclusively with Sophia's essay; the reply thereto, 'Man superior to Women,' also published in 1739; and Sophia's rejoinder (second pamphlet), published in 1740. After considerable attention to the three essays, I came to the opinion, as expressed in my article, and since strengthened, that Sophia was Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and the anonymous gentleman the poet Pope, and that this was the last of their many feuds.

The three essays can be seen in the British Museum under the title 'Beauty's Triumph,' published as late as 1751. The Museum Library also contains many pamphlets (translations and otherwise) written during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Sir J. Elyot wrote his 'Defence of Good Women' during the reign of Henry VIII. My essay in *The Westminster Review* is entitled 'Sophia: the Eighteenth-Century Militant Champion of Women's Rights.'

(Mrs.) HARRIETT MCILQUHAM.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

##### Theology.

- Butcher (Dean), *The Sound of a Voice that is Still*, 4/6 net.  
A selection of sermons.  
Christianity of To-day, and other Essays, by Uno, 2/6.  
Church Pulpit Commentary: Ezra to Isaiah—St. Luke viii. to St. John v., 7/6 each.  
Church Quarterly Review, July, 3/  
Fillingham (R. C.), *Sermons by a Suspended Vicar*, 2/6.  
Heins (M. Alice), *The Story of St. Francis of Assisi*, 2/6.  
Illustrated.  
Smith (Rev. E. Stafford), *Duty and Service*, 7d. net. A manual for communicants, with a note of commendation by the Bishop of Lincoln.

##### Late.

- Kelly (B. W.), *A Short History of the English Bar*, 2/6.  
Lawrence (T. J.), *International Problems and Hague Conferences*, 3/6 net.

##### Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Calvert (A. F.), *Valladolid, Oviedo, Segovia, Zamora, Avila, and Zaragoza*, 3/6 net. An historical and descriptive account, with 415 illustrations: in the Spanish Series.  
Garden (R. W.), *The City of Genoa*, 10/6 net. With 12 coloured illustrations by William Parkinson, and 20 others.  
Crane (W. R.), *Gold and Silver*, 21/ net.  
Dublin, *General Guide to the Art Collections: Part I. Chap. II. Greek and Roman Pottery, &c.*, by C. Gutch, 2d.; *Part VII. Chap. XII. Japanese Pottery and Porcelain*, by M. S. D. Westropp, 1d.

Dudley Portfolio of the Pilgrim's Progress, 3/6 net.  
Harrison (C.) and Douglas (J. C.), The Photographer's Handbook, 3/6 net. With numerous illustrations.  
Worley (G.), The Priory Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield, 1/6 net. A short history and description, including St. Bartholomew-the-Less, with 42 illustrations. In Bell's Cathedral Series.

#### Poetry and Drama.

Constante (H.), Melanite, and other Poems, 2/6.  
Goethe, Faust, 2/6 net. The first part, translated by Sir George Buchanan, with an Introduction explanatory of the whole. Buckram edition.  
Mackie (G.), Andrea, and other Poems, 1/6 net.  
Macnaughton-Jones (H.), The Thames, 1/6 net.  
Molière, Works: a New Translation, the Verse Plays being for the first time rendered into English Verse by Curtis Hidden Page, 2 vols, 21/ net. In French Classics for English Readers.  
Pickhardt (E. W. Sutton), Ariadne Diainomene, and other Poems, 3/6 net.  
Potter (R.), Poems, with a Few Translations, 2/6 net.  
Stedman (D. C.), Hereward. A romance.  
Two Tudor "Shrew" Plays, 2/ net. In the Museum Dramatists. Contains 'John John the Husband, Tib his Wife, and Sir John the Priest,' by John Heywood and 'Tom Tiler and his Wife,' anonymous.

#### Bibliography.

Barnett (L. D.), A Supplementary Catalogue of Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit Books in the Library of the British Museum acquired during the years 1892-1906, 65/  
Bartholomew (A. T.), Richard Bentley, D.D.: a Bibliography, 7/6 net. A bibliography of his works and the literature called forth by his acts or his writings, with an Introduction and Chronological Table by J. W. Clark.  
Burton (J. H.), The Book-Hunter, 2/6 net. Edited by J. Herbert Slater. In the London Library.  
Library, July, 3/ net.

#### Philosophy.

Johnson (T. M.), Opuscula Platonica. Contains the Three Fundamental Ideas of the Human Mind, Hermeias's Platonic Demonstration of the Immortality of the Soul, Thos. Taylor's Dissertation on the Platonic Doctrine of Ideas, and Boehm's Epitome of the Platonic Theory of Reminiscence.

#### History and Biography.

English Historical Review, July, 5/  
Grubb (A. P.), The Life Story of the Right Hon. John Burns, P.C., M.P., 2/6  
Johnston (Sir H.), George Grenfell and the Congo, 2 vols., 20/ net. A history and description of the Congo Independent State and adjoining districts of Congo-land, founded on the diaries of the late Rev. George Grenfell, &c., with many illustrations.  
Maude (Col. F. N.), The Leipzig Campaign, 1813, 5/ net. No. 7 of Special Campaign Series.  
Pollock (W. H.), Impressions of Henry Irving, gathered in Public and Private during a Friendship of Many Years, 3/6 net.  
Raikes (E.), Dorothea Beale, of Cheltenham, 10/6 net. With portraits and other illustrations.  
Spilsbury (Capt.), A Journal of the Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-1783, 10/6 net. Edited by B. H. T. Frere, with 34 plates.  
Victoria Histories: Bedford, Vol. II. Edited by William Page. Includes industries, schools, sports, forestry, and topography. Vol. II. Edited by William Farrer and J. Brownhill. Includes religious houses, schools, and social and political history, 31/6 each.  
Yeo (A. W.), Atlas Reminiscent, 1/ net. A short history of the Atlas Assurance Company, with 19 illustrations by C. E. Brock.

#### Geography and Travel.

Baddeley (M. J. B.), Scotland: Part I. Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the Highlands, 6/6 net. New Edition in the excellent Thorough Guide Series started by the author.  
Edwards (G. F.), Old-Time Paris, 2/ net. A guide to its chief survivals.  
Harbour (H.), Dover with its Surroundings, 6d. A handbook for visitors and residents. No. 71 of the Homeland Handbooks.  
Lindley (P.), Holidays in Belgium and the Belgian Ardennes.  
Sternberg (G.), The Barbarians of Morocco, 6/ net. Translated by Ethel Peck, with twelve coloured illustrations by Douglas Fox-Pitt.

#### Education.

Royal University of Ireland: Calendar for 1908.  
Scott (C. A.), Social Education, 6/. Deals with the social relationships of the school, and other branches of school work.

#### Philology.

Deinhardt (K.) and Schiömann (A.), Technical Dictionary in Six Languages: Vol. III., Steam Boilers, Steam Engines, Steam Turbines, 16/ net. Edited by Wilhelm Wagner, with about 3,500 illustrations and numerous formulae.  
M. Antoninus Imperator, Ad Se Ipsum, 2/6. Oxford Classical Text of the book commonly called the 'Meditations' of Marcus Aurelius. Edited by L. H. Leopold.

#### School-Books.

Asman (H. N.), A Junior Latin Prose, 2/6. In Methuen's Junior School-Books.  
Cavers (F.), Life-Histories of Common Plants, 3/. In the University Tutorial Series. Has illustrations and questions.  
Dobbs (W. J.), Examples in Elementary Mechanics, Practical, Graphical, and Theoretical, 5/. With 52 diagrams. One of Methuen's Textbooks of Science.  
Goethe, Torquato Tasso, 4/. Edited, with introduction, notes, repetition exercises, and vocabulary, by John F. Coar. Designed for advanced students.  
Jackson (C. E.), First-Year Physics, 1/6. With 51 diagrams. In Methuen's Textbooks of Science.  
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, 2/. Introduction and notes by Henry N. Hudson, edited and revised by E. C. Black and A. J. George. In the New Hudson Shakespeare.

#### Science.

Archives of the Roentgen Ray, July, 1/6 net. A review of Physical therapeutics.  
Crane (H. H.), The Book of the Pansy, Viola, and Violet, 2/6 net. In Handbooks of Practical Gardening.  
Dieserud (J.), The Scope and Content of the Science of Anthropology, 3/6 net.  
Dinger (H. C.), Handbook for the Care and Operation of Naval Machinery, 7/6 net.  
Diseases of Children, 4 vols. 84/ net. Edited by Dr. M. Pfaunder and Dr. A. Schlossmann. English translation edited by H. L. K. Shaw and L. La Féra, with an Introduction by I. Emmett Holt, and numerous illustrations.  
Gibbey (Sir W.), Milk and Milch Animals. A treatise on the cow, goat, ass, sheep, camel, and other animals used by different nations.  
Heath (F. G.), Garden Rockery, 1/. Tells how to make, plant, and manage a rockery, with 45 illustrations.  
Herbert (H.), Cataract Extraction, 12/6 net.  
Hilton (Harold), An Introduction to the Theory of Groups of Finite Order, 14/ net.  
Hobart (H. M.) and Ellis (A. G.), High-Speed Dynamo Electric Machinery, 25/6 net.  
Lawrence (L.), The Eye: its Elementary Anatomy, Physiology, and Optical Constants.  
Makower (W.), The Radio-active Substances: their Properties and Behaviour, 5/. In the International Scientific Series, with illustrations.  
Morris (Col. Sir W. G.), Reports on the Geodetic Survey of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Also treats of its connexion, by Capt. H. W. Gordon, with the Geodetic Survey of Southern Rhodesia, and has a Preface and Introduction by Sir David Gill.  
Osler (W.), Thomas Linacre, 2/6 net. Linacre Lecture, 1908, at St. John's College, Cambridge.  
Poulton (E. B.), Essays on Evolution, 1889-1907, 12/ net.  
Shinn (M. W.), Notes on the Development of a Child: II. The Development of the Senses in the First Three Years of Childhood, 2 vols. 50/. In the University of California Publications.  
Tait (J.), Trawlers' and Fishermen's Guide to Board of Trade Examinations for Skipper and Second Hand, 2/6 net.  
Wade (E. J.), Secondary Batteries: their Theory, Construction, and Use, 10/6 net.  
Weollatz (G. H.), Laboratory Arts, 3/6 net. A teacher's handbook, dealing with materials and tools used in the construction, adjustment, and repair of scientific instruments, with 119 diagrams.

#### Fiction.

Brooke (W.), The Log of a Seafarer, 6/. A record of wandering years taken from the Journal of Capt. John Warner.  
Crockett (S. R.), The Bloom of the Heather, 6/. Sixteen short stories and two poems.  
De Selincourt (H.), The High Adventure, 6/. The high adventure is the courtship and marriage of a romantic young man.  
Eyre (A.), The Leading Lady, 6/. Illustrated.  
Forrest (R. E.), Eight Days, 7d. net. An excellent tale of the Indian Mutiny. New Edition in Nelson's Library.  
Gerard (M.), The Pursuer, 6/. Deals with the tracking down of a group of financiers with designs on the kingdom of Ruabia.  
Goodman (G. S.), The Mysterious Abduction, 6/  
Hill (Headon), Her Splendid Sin, 6/  
Hume (Fergus), The Green Mummy, 6/. Relates the replacing of a mummified body by that of the messenger sent to Malta to fetch the mummy.  
Leonard-Cowper (J.), In the Portion of Jezreel, 6/. Has to do with a tragedy of death by poison.  
Perfect Union. The, by Allen, 6/  
Rawson (M. S.), The Easy Go Luckies; or, One Way of Living, 6/. Deals with summer adventures by the Thames in a whimsical manner.  
Wallace (E.), The Council of Justice, 6/. A story of anarchy and crime, illustrated by Alec Ball.  
Whishaw (F.), The Revolt of Beatrice, 6/. Records the loves of Court and cottage in a certain State of Balkaria, and describes the lovers' efforts to extricate their lives from the pulling of political strings from outside.

#### General Literature.

Edinburgh Review, July, 6/. Includes articles on Port Royal, Liverpool, Hymnology, and Herbert Spencer.  
Fighting Ships, 21/ net. Edited by Fred T. Jane.  
Jewish Literary Annual, 1908, 1/ net. Edited by Cecil A. Franklin.  
Quarterly Review, July, 6/. Includes articles on Homer, Somerset, recent discoveries at Rome, and Lady Louisa Stuart.  
Roes (R.), There is no Decay, 1/. A lecture delivered in the Old Blue Coat School, Liverpool, on Feb. 12 this year in connexion with the Independent Lecture Society.  
Ruskin (John), Preterita and Dilecta. Edited by E. T. Cook and Alexander Wedderburn. Library Edition.  
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. V., Part I. Westwood: Ho! Magazine, June, 10 cents. Issued at Vancouver, British Columbia. Home Seeker's Number.

#### Pamphlets.

Adams (J. L.), The Milky Way, the Earth's Shadow, and the Comet Daniel. With illustrations.  
Bowie (W. Copeland), The Unitarian Movement, 2d. Deals with its principles, organization, and worship.  
English Association Leaflets: No. VI., The Teaching of English in Girls' Secondary Schools, by Miss G. Clement; No. VII., The Teaching of Shakespeare in Schools.

#### FOREIGN.

##### Fine Art.

Bourmon (F.), Blois, Chambord, et les Châteaux du Blésois, 4fr. In Les Villes d'Art Célèbres.

##### Poetry and the Drama.

Magyar-Shakespeare-Tár, Parts I. and II., 3/4. The opening number of the Hungarian Shakespeare Magazine, to be published quarterly by the Shakespeare Committee of the Kisfaludy Society, and edited by Joseph Bayer.

This double number bears witness to the popularity of Shakespeare in Hungary, containing numerous articles in Hungarian on subjects connected with the poet.

#### Bibliography.

Gyulai (A.), Bibliography of English Authors' Works translated into Hungarian Language, 1620-1908. Divided into sections on Poetry, Plays, Romances, &c., ending with Theology.

#### History and Biography.

Rouzier-Dorcières, Sur le Pré: Souvenirs de Duels, 5fr. 50.  
Geography and Travel.  
Benhabera (M.), Six Mois chez les Touareg du Ahaggar, 7fr. 50.  
Saint-Martin (V. de) et Schrader (F.), Atlas universel de Géographie: No. 76, États-Unis d'Amérique, Feuille Sud-Est, 2fr.

#### Science.

Mauban (H.), L'Hygiène par les Cures thermales, 1fr. 50. Belongs to the same collection as the two books noticed in last week's Athenæum, p. 74.

#### Fiction.

Boulou (E.), Les Pagos: Roman de la Terre, 5fr. 50.  
Estang (L.), L'Affaire Nell, 5fr. 50.

#### General Literature.

Pinon (R.), L'Europe et l'Empire ottoman: les Aspects actuels de la Question d'Orient, 5fr.  
Revue germanique, Juillet-Août, 4fr.

#### Pamphlets.

Gyulai (A.), Shakespeare in Hungary. A brief account in English of a bibliography compiled by the author.  
Leduc (S.), Les Bases physiques de la Vie et la Biogénèse. Delivered Dec. 7, 1906—Conférence sur la Diffusion et l'Osmose. Delivered at Reims, Aug. 6, 1907.—Essais de Biologie synthétique. Reprinted from the *Biochimische Zeitschrift*.

\* All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

## Literary Gossip.

IN *The Cornhill Magazine* for August Mr. H. W. Lucy gives a fresh batch of his literary and journalistic experiences. The "Book on the Table" which Miss Virginia Stephen selects this month is 'A Week in the White House with Theodore Roosevelt.' Mr. Charles S. Buxton tells the story of Ruskin College; while in 'Bad Relations' Mr. Bernard Capes deals in a light vein with the influence of nomenclature on character. Prof. G. H. Bryan writes on 'England's Neglect of Mathematics.' The Editor appends to 'Old Deeside, its Songs and Stories,' by the late Alexander I. Shand, a short notice of him.

'THE CHRONICLE OF JOHN OF WORCESTER' (1118-40) will be issued immediately in the "Anecdota Oxoniensia" (mediæval and modern series). This is a continuation of the 'Chronicon ex Chronicis' of Florence of Worcester, and it has been edited from a manuscript in the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, by Mr. J. R. H. Weaver. The part contains two collotype facsimiles of the MS. and illustrations of the visions of Henry I. in Normandy and the King's perilous return to England in a storm.

THE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, is arranging a series of lectures on journalism, which will be delivered during next term in the Examination Hall.

THE death on Sunday last of Archdeacon Cheetham removes a well-known and capable ecclesiastical historian. Dr. Cheetham, who was born in 1827, took a first in classics in 1850 at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he subsequently became Fellow and Tutor. His best book was 'A History of the Christian Church during the First Six Centuries' (1894). He also wrote 'The Mysteries, Pagan and Christian' (1897); and 'Mediæval Church



History: a Sketch' (1899); and contributed many articles to Smith's 'Dictionary of Christian Antiquities.'

THIS year the Edinburgh Vacation Courses in Modern Languages are being held in two sections. The courses consist of lectures and practical lessons in English (chiefly for foreigners), in French and in German. The total number of persons engaged in these meetings—professors, students, and hearers—has averaged 350 to 400 each year, nearly half being foreigners.

MISS ARABELLA KENEALY writes concerning her 'Memoirs of Edward Vaughan Kenealy':—

"I am grateful to your reviewer for pointing out in the above an error with regard to the death of Lord Lyndhurst, which should have been given as taking place in October, 1863. The incident of Disraeli's kind effort to obtain for my father the Chief Justiceship of Madras was related to me by my mother. I remember also having heard my father speak of it, but as there was no reference to it in his papers, the incident was dated by Lord Lyndhurst's death. The authority consulted was evidently wrong in his date, and so the error arose. I regret it much, but the truth is the whole book was written at a time when, owing to a bad attack of heart failure, I was confined to bed, and was scarcely able to raise my head from the pillow. I was dependent, therefore, upon others for some data, the majority of which I verified later. It may be asked, Why write the book under circumstances so disadvantageous? I can only say that I was so very ill that I did not anticipate having another and a more advantageous opportunity."

A CORRESPONDENT points out that 'The Flight of the Eagle,' by Mr. Standish O'Grady, reviewed by us last week as a new novel, was issued as long ago as 1897. He adds that the reissue bears no mention anywhere of that fact. We share his distaste for this "questionable practice," and wish that an indication of date, such as some publishers supply, (e.g. "first issued in 1897"), was necessitated by the law of copyright.

THE FRANCIS POWER COBBE MEMORIAL PRIZE, for the best essay on any subject, ethical, philosophical, or religious, bearing on the evidence of a Divine will and purpose in nature and man, has been won by Miss Eileen Frances McCutchan, a student of Trinity College, Dublin. The competition was open to women students of Somerville College, and Lady Margaret Hall, Newnham and Girton, and Trinity and Alexandra Colleges, Dublin. Miss McCutchan took the third Senior Moderatorship and Gold Medal in Ethics and Logic in Trinity College in 1906.

WE are sorry to hear, somewhat late, of the death of Mr. Emil Menken, the well-known bookseller, at the age of sixty-two. Mr. Menken was a practical printer, and was for many years with Messrs. Wyman, of whom he acquired their series of technical handbooks, and started in business on his own account as a publisher in Chancery Lane. A book-collector from his early years, he soon developed into

a bookseller, and in a few years built up one of the best second-hand bookselling connexions in London. He had an excellent knowledge of books, rare and otherwise, English and foreign, and was a man of considerable intellectual acquirements. Mr. Menken's wife predeceased him by a few weeks, and the strain of her long illness told on his overtaxed strength.

THE obituary of the week also includes the names of two theologians. Canon Charles Bigg had been Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford since 1901. Born in 1840, he had a distinguished career at Oxford, and some experience as a schoolmaster at Cheltenham and Brighton. He became in 1887 the Rector of Fenny Compton, which he left for his Professorship. His publications include 'The Christian Platonists of Alexandria' (1886), 'Neoplatonism' (1895), and 'Wayside Sketches in Ecclesiastical History.'

DR. OTTO PFLEIDERER was Professor of Systematic Theology at Berlin, and one of the leading exponents of advanced theology in Germany. Born in 1839 at Stetten, near Kannstadt, he studied theology and philology at Tübingen (1857-61), to which he returned as a teacher in 1864. In 1870 he became professor at Jena, and in 1875 at Berlin. His 'Wesen der Religion,' and 'Paulinismus' reached second editions in 1878 and 1890, and many other of his books have attained wide circulation. He delivered the Hibbert Lectures on 'The Influence of the Apostle Paul on the Development of Christianity' in Oxford and London in 1885, and the Gifford Lectures on 'Philosophy of Religion' in 1894. These and several other of his religious and philosophical works are available in English, including his 'Philosophy of Religion on the Basis of History,' 'Theology in Germany since Kant, in Great Britain since 1825,' 'Evolution and Theology, and other Essays,' and 'Early Christian Conception of Christ.'

THERE is much bibliographical activity in the United States at the present time. Mr. Paul Brockett, of the Smithsonian Institution, is preparing a bibliography of aeronautics; Mr. George F. Black's bibliography of gipsies is on the eve of publication, and comprises about 1,800 titles, an elaborate work of the same nature on music is being prepared by Mr. L. M. Hooper, of the Brookline Public Library; and proposals for the publication of a Canadian bibliography, to contain about 16,000 titles, have been issued by Mr. A. H. O'Brien, a barrister, and Mr. L. J. Burpee, Librarian of the Carnegie Library, Ottawa.

WE note also that a bibliography of Virginia has been undertaken by the Virginia State Library; it will relate entirely to the colonial period, and will be prepared by Mr. William Clayton-Torrence.

MR. ANDREW MELROSE, publisher, of 16, Pilgrim Street, E.C., is about to admit

as partner Mr. Ronald Spicer, and the new firm, which retains its name for the present, will after September 1st publish from 3, York Street, Covent Garden. Mr. Ronald Spicer, who took his degree at Cambridge last year, is at present learning his business with Messrs. Chapman & Hall.

THE ASTURIAN UNIVERSITY OF OVIEDO was inaugurated on September 21st, 1608, by the munificence of Fernando Valdes, on a foundation which dates from 1565. Of recent years the University has made great strides in intellectual progress, and has become one of the foremost agents in modern Spanish culture. It possesses an able staff of professors and teachers, of whom the best known in England is our old contributor, Prof. Rafael Altamira, whose 'Historia de España' almost ranks as a modern classic. Four excellent volumes of 'Anales,' of which the last has just appeared, show the good work done by members of the University in different fields.

THE UNIVERSITY proposes to celebrate its Tercentenary from the 20th to the 30th of next September, and active preparations are being made by various committees under the presidency of Señor D. Fernan Canella, the Rector. Oxford and Cambridge are sending representatives: the former, Dr. J. Williams, Mr. E. Armstrong, and the Rev. W. H. Hutton, as well as the Taylorian Teacher of Spanish; and the latter, Mr. B. E. Hammond, Mr. F. A. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. J. E. Purvis.

LEO BERG, whose death in his forty-seventh year is announced from Berlin, was one of the leading writers of the early realistic school in Germany. He was most successful as an essayist. Among his best-known publications are 'H. Ibsen und das Germanentum in der modernen Literatur,' 'Gottfried Keller, oder Humor und Realismus,' and 'Der Uebermensch in der modernen Literatur.'

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE especially intended for Indian Mohammedan ladies has made its appearance at Delhi. It is called the *Asmat*, a word signifying purity. Eight of the articles are contributed by ladies; and the editor, Sheilsh Mohammed Ikram, is assisted by his wife. The *Asmat* is the third publication of the kind, the *Khatun* of Ali-garh and the *Tahzib-i-Niswan* of Lahore having been in existence for some years.

RECENT Parliamentary Papers of interest include: Regulations for Technical Schools, Schools of Art, &c. (2d.); Regulations for the Training of Teachers of Domestic Subjects (1d.); Scotch Education, Minute providing for Special Grants in aid of certain School Boards (1d.); Report from Standing Committee on Education, Scotland, Bill (6d.); and a Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Marquess of Ormonde, K.P., preserved at Kilkenny Castle, New Series, Vol. V. (2s. 10d.).



## SCIENCE

*The People of India.* By Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E. (Thacker & Co.)

In old days, when the population of India was, like its geographical limits, much smaller than is now the case, the first step by Europeans towards classification of its people was to divide them according to their religion into two classes, Hindus and Musalmans. More recently, from information collected when the Census in 1872 and 1881 was taken, the 256,000,000 natives were divided into four classes, then thought to be well defined, viz., Aborigines, Aryans, Hindus, and Musalmans. Now, in 1908, the population, about 300,000,000, has, as a result of scientific research, been subdivided into seven main physical types—the inhabitants of the Andaman Islands being excluded as few in number and unimportant in effect. Sir Herbert Risley thus defines these types:—

I. Turko-Iranian: corresponding geographically with Baluchistan and India west of the Indus, and comprising the Balúch, Bráhuí, and Afghán people.

II. Indo-Aryan: comprising the Punjab, Rájputána, and Kashmír, inhabited chiefly by Rájputs, Khattris, and Jats.

III. Scytho-Dravidian: occupying Western India and the Bombay Presidency generally; consisting mainly of Marátha, Bráhmans, Kumbis, and Coorgs.

IV. Aryo-Dravidian: in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, in parts of Rájputána, in Behár and Ceylon; the people being represented by the Hindustani Bráhmañ at the head of the social scale, and the Chamár at its lower end, with all who may be interpolated.

V. Mongolo-Dravidian: dwelling in Lower Bengal and Orissa, and including Bengal Bráhmans, Kayásth, and Eastern Bengal Musalmans.

VI. Mongoloid: from the Himalaya, Nepál, Assam, and Burma; represented by the Kanets of Láhaul and Kúlú, the Lepchas of Dárjiling, the Limbus, Murmis, and Gurungs of Nepal, the Bodo of Assam, and the Burmese.

VII. Dravidian: from Ceylon to the Ganges, extending over Madras, Haidarábád, the Central Provinces, most of Central India, and Chutia Nágpur; probably aboriginal.

The areas more or less occupied by the various types are shown in a coloured map at the end of the book, it being explained that though they are depicted as sharply defined one from another, in reality the boundaries melt into each other insensibly; and that, moreover, no type is in exclusive possession of its assigned area. That is readily understood, and in no way detracts from the value of the map as an ethnological guide.

Definition is followed by detailed description, which, so far as we can judge, is mainly correct. There may be difference of opinion in assigning tribes to types, as, for example, in the case of the Hazáras, classed in this book as Turko-

Iranian, whereas their appearance certainly suggests the Mongoloid type. But on the whole the selection is careful, and the result of skilful research, which must be prolonged and laborious before certainty is reached. The origins of these types are, Sir Herbert tells us, hidden in the mists of antiquity which cover the Aryan advance into India:—

"Within that dim region evidence is sought for in vain. Our only guides are tradition and conjecture, aided by the assumption, which the history of the East warrants us in making, that in those distant ages types were formed by much the same processes as those that we find in operation to-day. Such are our materials for a study of the evolution of the Indian people."

Of the seven types, he says the Dravidian is the oldest; it probably was the earliest to have a home in India, and its area of distribution is certainly larger than that of any other. It occupied the peninsula as far as the valleys of the Ganges and Jumna at the time of the Indo-Aryan arrival, "but who," inquires Brigade-Surgeon Oldham, author of 'The Sun and the Serpent,' an interesting book published three years ago,

"were the people then occupying the Punjab and the Indus Valley? Who were the Asuras, Daityas, or Danavas, who so stoutly opposed the Aryan invaders, in the country of the Five Rivers, and in the mountains beyond? According to the 'Rigveda,' these people were powerful, warlike, and civilized, dwelling in stone-built cities and forts. They were not Aryans, for they spoke a language the Aryans did not understand."

If they were Turko-Iranians, including Bráhuís, the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Oldham receive some confirmation. He believes that the

"Asuras, Daityas, or Danavas, sent out the expeditions which founded the Dravidian kingdoms of Southern India, whose inhabitants, with the exception of the rulers and military followers, consisted entirely of the aborigines. Hence the people and their rulers were not of the same race, and the question arises which were the Dravidas of Manu, the rulers or the ruled? And, again, were the rulers akin to the Bráhuís?"

"Some of the ruling families in Southern India still retain traditions of their northern origin, and inscriptions assert their descent from Daitya Chiefs of the Indus Valley. According to Manu, the Dravidas were Kshatriyas who had sunk to the condition of Sudras through omission of sacred rites and neglect of Bráhmans. This description could scarcely apply to the short, black, broad-nosed aborigines, but might apply to the Asura colonists."

Again, in correspondence with the writer of this review, Sir James Lyall (for whose aid acknowledgment is due) has remarked that Dr. Hoernle's hypothesis as to the origin of the Aryo-Dravidian type, accepted by the author, is not free from doubt. The Indo-Aryans settled in the Punjab proper, as tribes appropriating the land for pasture and cultivation, and subjugated or expelled former occupiers. Further advance to the east was as a rule made, not by tribes for the sake of land, but by the enterprising youth of the Punjab and western countries in the

form of raids and military adventure. These leaders became princes and chiefs over the people they conquered, and an aristocratic and artificial state of society resulted. The idea of any large wave of immigration through Gilgit and Chitral is in itself improbable.

Passing from the physical types, the author turns to the social divisions of the people of India, "to the ethnographic data as distinguished from the ethnological"; in short, to the tribe or caste, respecting which his remarks are of great interest, and testify to close observation and acquaintance with native life. They lead him eventually to certain conclusions (to be found on p. 266), which, we believe, are as correct as any other hypothesis likely to be advanced.

Lastly, Sir Herbert inquires whether caste is or is not antagonistic to the modern idea of an Indian nationality—an important question as bearing on the present unrest. Opinions no doubt differ, and there is much in caste opposed to common aspiration and action. On the other hand, the tendency of the day, more or less all over the world, is in favour of national union, and this in India is intensified by dislike of Europeans and their ways, and stimulated by the recent example of Japan.

Sir H. Risley's work is a mine of information gathered with much care and set forth with lucidity—specially interesting in that it brings the results of cranio-logical examination to bear on the obscure origin of Indian races.

## RESEARCH NOTES.

M. JEAN BECQUEREL has now given fresh proof in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie des Sciences of the existence of positive electrons. He takes two Crookes tubes connected by a capillary, and places in one a pierced cathode, and in the other a solid anode. The first-named tube, when a heavy discharge is passed through it, therefore contains canal-rays, and when the finger or an earthed conductor is brought near it, the secondary cathode rays are repelled to the opposite side of the tube, while a whitish patch is formed on the nearer side by the positive rays thereby attracted. This patch is displaced by a magnet in the direction that it would take if caused by the presence of positively-charged particles, and by means of a second cathode these can be conducted out of their parent tube into the capillary, the glass of which they render orange and the contained gas blue; or they can be received on a screen or willemite, which they turn greenish-yellow. The positive electrons are most freely produced when an independent stream of cathode rays is directed on to the second cathode, so as to cross the path of the canal-rays. From this M. Becquerel concludes that these positive electrons can only manifest themselves in a very high vacuum, and that they appear when positively-charged atoms are struck by negative electrons of great velocity. In other circumstances, he thinks that the positive electrons have too short a free path to be observable, and he is doubtful whether the speedy recombination thus produced goes to reproduce the same matter as before, or of a new kind of matter differing from that of the

original atoms. These experiments, following on those before chronicled in these Notes and elsewhere (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4200, for references), seem to prove conclusively the existence of positive electrons, which was strongly denied when first suggested; and they upset many ingenious hypotheses concerning "spheres of positive electrification" and the like.

Prof. A. Righi, in several articles summarized in the current number of *Science Abstracts*, supposes, nevertheless, that other combinations of positive and negative particles than those contained in the ordinary atom may exist. It is thus that he explains the "magneto-cathodic" rays of Villard, which he proposes to rechristen magnetic rays simply. These, according to him, consist of a projection of elementary molecular magnets which are combinations of positive atoms and negative electrons less closely associated than the chemical atom, yet not separated as in an ionized gas. This does not seem far from M. Villard's original hypothesis, that there exist "magnetons," or atoms of magnetism which play in magnetic phenomena the part attributed to the better-known electrons in things electrical. Prof. Righi, however, is as yet far from having proved his contention.

The Brownian movements lately mentioned in these Notes (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4205) continue also to receive much attention. In a popularly written article in the *Revue Scientifique*, M. Joly shows how they may be best observed, and that their existence proves that the behaviour of the molecules in a solution resembles exactly that of those in a gas. Hence, he says, the pressure of a solution on the walls of its containing vessel depends only on the number of molecules per unit-volume and on the temperature; and he thus explains the osmotic action which allows the solvent to pass through a semi-permeable wall while retaining the solute. The article is altogether a good and easily intelligible rendering of M. Perrin's discoveries in the matter. With it may be mentioned M. Victor Henri's communication to the Académie des Sciences, which goes to show that the Brownian movement in colloidal solutions can be retarded by using coagulating reagents. Thus, in a solution of india-rubber, he found that the addition of an alkali rendered the movement one-half, and of an acid one-ninth, as slow as when only distilled water was used. Although this is, perhaps, what one would expect, yet it required demonstration, and it will be interesting to see if it applies to all solutions of colloids.

The question of wireless telephony, which has lately become prominent, has been exhaustively and clearly treated in the same review by M. Armagnat. He goes through the history of the different systems in use, and shows how the singing arc of our countryman Mr. Duddell, as modified by the Danish engineer Mr. Poulsen, has transformed the whole question, and rendered obsolete the earlier applications of the Hertzian waves to telephony by experimenters like Dr. Ruhmer of Berlin. As to the future of radio-telephony, as he names the new science, he thinks that it possesses the advantage over wireless telegraphy that it can be used at all times and in all states of the atmosphere, the noise produced in the telephone by what are called "parasitic" currents not being more disturbing than the "frizzling" of an ordinary telephone. To wireless telegraphy, however, he would give the preference for communication between ships or between ship and shore, where disturbing influences are less frequent; although even here he thinks the telephonic method more suitable for

very small vessels. He seems to have little doubt that the difficulty in the way of telephony at a distance greater than the 350 kilometres (Copenhagen to Berlin) which is at present its greatest achievement will eventually be overcome.

Another practical application of the Hertzian waves is announced by Herr J. Rieder in the *Elektrochemische Zeitschrift*. He makes a drawing with shellac varnish on a glass plate, and sprinkles it with aluminium powder. If this be exposed to the waves thrown off by an antenna fed by an influence machine giving as little as a 3-cm. spark, it will, on being brought in contact with a rapid dry plate, produce on the last an image of the drawing, which can be developed in the ordinary way. He suggests that the idea might be used for recording the messages received by wireless telegraphy, which seems possible. He does not, however, offer any explanation of the phenomenon, which may be thought to depend on the radiations produced in the metal on being struck by the waves.

M. Thury of Geneva has lately been experimenting with continuous currents of high frequency, in the place of the alternating ones in general use. He has succeeded, as Signor Galletti tells us in a recent number of *Elettrocista*, in thus utilizing the current from a dynamo giving 25,000 volts and 114 amperes, and thereby producing a continuous train of oscillations. In the last number of the *Revue Générale des Sciences*, where the diagrams of Signor Galletti's article are reproduced, it is suggested that the train thus formed might be adapted to wireless telegraphy and telephony with good results.

The Hon. R. J. Strutt communicates to the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society some further experiments made by him into the radio-activity of rare and common minerals. His main conclusion is that the criterion of radio-activity is the formation of helium, which seems to be present in all minerals containing radium, actinium, or thorium. From this he would argue that the ionizing effect of other minerals which do not contain any appreciable amount of helium must be due to some other cause than radio-activity. This seems to be very much a question of names, and he admits that his experiments are not complete, and that more minerals than he mentions may contain a small, though appreciable quantity of helium. He also addresses himself to the detection of argon, which on Sir William Ramsay's hypothesis should be present in many minerals, as an attendant of radio-active change. This he duly found in igneous rocks and he says that it probably appears in all siliceous minerals; but he does not find it there increase with the amount of radio-active material, and he states that he does not regard favourably Sir William Ramsay's supposition as to its origin.

The dissolution of carbon is claimed to have been accomplished by Dr. Ostro-mysslensky, who announces in the *Journal für praktische Chemie* that he has accomplished it by means of decacyclene, a hydrocarbon of heavy molecular weight discovered fifteen years ago by Dr. P. Reh-länder. In 11 grammes of this substance heated to a temperature of 485° C. he succeeded in dissolving 1.2316 grammes of Nertchinsk graphite, the solution being black and almost entirely opaque. It seems a little doubtful from his account of the experiment whether this is a real case of solution, or merely a diffusion of a very fine powder throughout a heavy liquid; and the mass seems to have solidified on cooling without crystallization. Dr. Ostro-mysslensky claims to have been led to the

experiment by theoretical considerations only, and to have ascertained that decacyclene produces no effect on the diamond. Up till now molten metal appears to be the only other substance capable of dissolving graphite.

In the *Annalen der Physik* appears a long communication from Prof. Landolt on the experiments he has been conducting for years on the law of Lavoisier, which affirms that the mass of substances does not alter in the course of a chemical reaction. His former experiments, coupled with those of M. Heydweiller, led him to conclude that a slight loss of weight did occur in certain reactions, although it was so slight as not to amount to more than 1 part in 200,000. In his present experiments, pursued with sulphuric acid and chloride of barium, nitrate of silver and sulphite of iron, iodic and hydriodic acid, and other substances, he has succeeded in discovering two hitherto unsuspected causes of error; and his final conclusion is that, within the limits of experimental error, there is no appreciable variation of weight in the course of the chemical reactions studied by him. In these days, when nearly every fundamental dogma in physics, chemistry, and mechanics has been challenged, such an affirmation is of great consequence. F. L.

#### SOCIETIES.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—July 15.—Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. J. Andrew continued his series of addresses on the coinage of the reign of Stephen. The martlet-type, Hawkins No. 277, was peculiar to the mint of Derby, and he attributed its issue to Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, during the captivity of Stephen in the summer of 1141, when, in consequence of the Empress Matilda being in possession of London, the Earl would be precluded from obtaining official dies, and would be thrown on his own resources for supplies of currency. He would, no doubt, employ the local seal-cutter to sink the dies, and this would explain the unusual character of both workmanship and lettering. Mr. Andrew accepted the reading of the moneyer's name as corrected by Mr. Anscombe and Mr. Carlyon-Britton to WALCHELINUS, instead of WHICHELINUS as previously supposed, and quoted numerous charters to prove his relationship to the Earl and his large benefactions to Darley Abbey. As further evidence that this type was issued by Robert de Ferrers, Mr. Andrew referred to a coin which, with the exception that on the reverse fleurs-de-lis replaced the martlets, was of identical workmanship, lettering, and design, and clearly the work of the same die-sinker. The name of the mint upon it was STV, a contraction of Stutesberia, the old name for Tutbury, nine miles from Derby and the *caput* of the earldom. The Earl's castle was at Tutbury, and as he himself was also called Robert de Stutesberia, being so referred to by Orderic, it was a question for consideration whether the horseman type, Hawkins No. 280, bearing the legend ROBERTUS DE STV, should not be assigned to him rather than to Robert of Gloucester or Robert de Stutville. The variety, Hawkins type VI. of Stephen's first type, on which the cross on the reverse was engrafted and terminated by fleurs, Mr. Andrew assigned to ecclesiastical mints, and instanced examples of Exeter and of Newark, quoting in support a charter from Stephen granting to the then Bishop of Lincoln the privilege of coining at his castle of Newark. Passing on to the series of coins reading WILLELMVS, Hawkins No. 284, hitherto attributed to William the son of Stephen, he illustrated two varieties of the type, on which, fortunately, the name was extended. One of these bore the addition of DM MOI and the other read WILL. DN. DV. O., and there was, therefore, no difficulty in assigning them to William de Moion, lord of Dunster and Okehampton, subsequently created by Matilda Earl of Somerset and Dorset. William de Moion refused to acknowledge Stephen's title to the crown, and although the latter, in 1139, advanced against him in person, he failed to quell the insurrection, for William's castle of Dunster was impregnable. As, therefore, De Moion held Somerset and Dorset by right of the sword, and, until the coming of the Empress, acknowledged fealty to no one, he would hesitate to pay his troops with Stephen's money, and so preferred to coin in his own name, imitating,



with the necessary omission of crown and sceptre, the types of Henry I. which still passed current throughout the country.

Mr. W. Sharp Ogden read a paper on 'The Roman Mint and Early Britain,' in which particular attention was paid to the methods employed by the artificers both in the Roman *officina* and in the provincial ones, and a great deal of light was thrown upon the way of using the minting implements unearthed at Duston, Polden Hill, and elsewhere.

The following exhibitions were made:—The President: coins issued by Robert de Ferrers and William de Moion. Mr. W. J. Andrew: a small bronze jug with handle terminating in a horse's head, found at Kirklington, near Ripon, containing Roman *as* of Tetricus and Gallienus; also specimens of the coins. Mr. L. A. Lawrence: a groat and two half-groats of Edward III. The groat belongs to the period from 1351 to 1360, and shows a cross between the pellets in the fourth quarter. The half-groats are of the same period, and bear on the reverse an annulet outside the pellets in the second quarter. Mr. W. C. Wells: a penny of Coenwulf of Mercia by the moneyer Hereberht; on the reverse is a cluster of six pellets within a beaded circle. Mr. E. M. Beloe: a penny of Stephen, Hawkins No. 268, reading on the reverse +HVN ON RISINGE (Castle Rising).

## Science Gossip.

ARRANGEMENTS for the forthcoming meeting of the British Association in Dublin are almost complete. This is the fourth visit of the Association to Dublin, the first having been in 1835, four years after its foundation. The handbook of the year is being edited by Mr. R. L. Praeger and Prof. Grenville Cole, and special articles on the history and antiquities of Dublin, its commerce and industries, the geology, zoology, and botany of the district, will be included.

THE French Académie des Sciences has this week awarded for the first time the 25,000fr. interest on the 100,000fr. placed at its disposal by Prince Roland Bonaparte for new scientific discoveries or researches. M. Gonessiat, Director of the Observatory at Algiers, receives 5,000fr. for the purchase of new instruments; 3,000fr. is awarded to M. P. Collin, Director of the Observatory at Tananarive, for the publication of a map of "Inérina de Sud," in collaboration with M. P. Rollet; and various other substantial amounts are granted to savants in France and French colonies, to enable them to continue scientific investigations.

SIR JOHN BANKS, who died on Friday week last in Dublin, had reached an advanced age. He was Honorary Physician to the King in Ireland, and the first President of the Royal Academy of Medicine in that country. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was from 1880 to 1898 Regius Professor of Physic. His scientific publications include 'Clinical Reports of Medical Cases' and 'Loss of Language in Cerebral Disease.'

PROF. GEORGE ELLERY HALE, Director of the Mount Wilson Observatory, has been elected a Foreign Correspondent of the Paris Academy of Sciences in the section of Astronomy, in succession to the late Prof. Asaph Hall of Washington.

We have received Vol. X. Nos. 3-7 of *The Cambrian Natural Observer*, the organ of the Astronomical Society of Wales, which was started in 1894 and has done good work in promoting the study of the science in the Principality, particularly in the southern part of it. The present President is Mr. T. E. Heath, F.R.A.S., whose books and stereograms of the stars are well known. General Lee, F.R.A.S., contributes a paper on 'Solar Spectroscopy,' and, under the auspices of the Society, an Astronomical Exhibition was opened in Easter week at Cardiff. Meteorological

and atmospherical observations receive attention in this publication; and it may be mentioned that at Haverfordwest the rainfall in 1907 amounted to 44.17 inches, that in June being 4.87, the greatest in that month since 1882, when it amounted to 5.80. The Secretary of the Society and editor of *The Cambrian Natural Observer* is Mr. Arthur Mee, of Llanishen, Cardiff.

PROF. BURNHAM publishes in No. 4261 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the results of a large number of double-star measures obtained with the 40-inch refractor of the Yerkes Observatory. He remarks that the interest of micrometer observations of this kind is not confined to the well-known binary systems, it being also of great importance to establish beyond question the absence of relative change of any kind, while these observations are well adapted to determine the amount and direction of proper motion in one or more of the components. Several such are here noted, particularly large ones of 71 Orionis and  $\epsilon$  Pegasi.

## FINE ARTS

*The Domestic Architecture of England during the Tudor Period.* By Thomas Garner and Arthur Stratton. Part I. (Batsford.)

THE first part of an important architectural and historical work which has been long expected has now appeared. Mr. Garner, well known as the partner for many years of the late G. F. Bodley, gave considerable attention in the latter part of his life to the domestic architecture of England during the ascendancy of the House of Tudor. Arrangements were made by him with Mr. Batsford for the production of a large work on this subject, which has hitherto been somewhat neglected. On the death of Mr. Garner, who had made a considerable collection of views for this purpose, Mr. Batsford was fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Arthur Stratton, Architectural Lecturer at King's College, London, to carry out the idea. The first part, containing sixty folio plates, with descriptive text and a considerable Introduction, is now before us, and the work will be completed in three parts, the last of which will be issued early next year.

It is difficult to write in terms that do not savour of exaggeration about the beauty and delicacy of the majority of these exceptional plates, reproduced by the collotype process, in which the quality of the original photograph is well rendered. Other plates include measured drawings and sketches of details, reproduced to scales which are in general use by architects and designers. These plates, as well as the numerous and striking illustrations in the text, are from originals by Mr. Stratton, Mr. Garratt, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Tanner, jun., and other well-known draughtsmen. Among the most interesting of the illustrations in the text are some bird's-eye views specially taken from plans and elevations, and amplified on the spot. Such drawings, if carefully executed, afford an unrivalled means of illustrating complex architecture.

There are few groups of buildings more frequently pictured than those of Haddon Hall; but even those who have visited them often will learn something from the bird's-eye view of 'Haddon from the South-West' given in the Introduction.

Another admirable view of the same kind is that from the south-east of Ightham Mote, which was begun by Sir Thomas Cawne about the middle of the fourteenth century.

It will surprise some who have a general knowledge of the beauty and variety of English houses of the Tudor period to find, from a list of the plates that such buildings, in materials so different as timber, stone, and brick, still abound up and down the country. At least one hundred and fifty instances of work of some magnitude have been gathered together by the compilers of this undertaking, the whole of which come under the designation "Tudor," if it is interpreted in a somewhat generous fashion.

Compton Winyates is generally recognized as the foremost example of Tudor building extant. This exquisite group of varied buildings of brick and stone, with half-timbered gables, embattled turrets, and steep tiled roofs, was about a century ago ordered to be destroyed by a spendthrift owner who had sought refuge on the Continent. Happily, however, the steward to whom the order was given had too great a respect for the honour of the family to obey; he managed to keep it in fairly substantial repair, and now it is once more the favourite home of the Marquis of Northampton, who has written a monograph on the house.

Not unfrequently architectural works, of particular merit and value so far as their illustrations are concerned, have shown considerable carelessness in their letterpress; but this charge cannot be brought against the present work. Particular attention has been obviously given to the brief historical account of each house, and diligence has been shown in consulting the best authorities, both in print and manuscript.

The Introduction sets forth on clear and definite lines the main idea of this work. It would be a mistake to regard it from a purely architectural point of view, or as a mere collection of special pictures and details pleasing to the eye of a general book-purchaser. Adequate attention has been bestowed upon the Renaissance architecture of this country, particularly in the important folio works of Mr. Gutch and Messrs. Belcher and Macartney; but up to the issue of this work no satisfactory series of pictures or descriptive letterpress had been put together relating to the domestic architecture of the Tudor period:

"One of the chief reasons that make this particular period of such supreme importance is that the house-building is indigenous to the soil. It is as national as the name with which it is stamped. It breathes the restful yet vigorous spirit of the time that gave it birth, and withal is characterized by a self-contained homeliness, redolent of the life and customs of the

Englishman of the day, and impossible to be either originated or imitated by his continental contemporaries."

The Tudor style, in strict historical phraseology, ought to be confined within the limits of the reigns of Henry VII. and of Henry VIII. and his three children, that is to say, from 1485 to 1603; but it has been wisely decided in this work to extend the period, so that the evolution as well as the development of this great building epoch may be appreciated. A few of the buildings therefore discussed in these pages go back to the close of the reign of Henry VI., whilst the occasional genuine survival of domestic Gothic far on in the Stuart period is not neglected, as in the reference to the well-known instance of Wadham College, Oxford.

It is here laid down with truth and emphasis that the domestic work of the early Tudor period is a late phase of Gothic architecture. It is certainly probable that some of the very craftsmen who attained to the crowning triumph of Gothic ecclesiastical development in the chapels of Henry VII. at Westminster, at St. George's, Windsor, and at King's College, Cambridge, afterwards turned their attention to the building of houses. The Reformation changes put a sudden check upon the continuation of ecclesiastical architecture. Some time elapsed before classical styles gained any firm footing in England; and, even when they did, such work was found, as a rule, to be only suitable for palatial or semi-palatial residences. Contrariwise, the more homely style of domestic Gothic could be readily adapted to the smaller manor house, or even the yeoman's homestead, as is shown both by illustrations and descriptions in the course of the Introduction.

The intensely English character of the vast majority of the homesteads, great and small, of our country throughout this Tudor period is here emphasized, with a wealth of statement and illustration that cannot possibly be gainsaid. The most diligent of architectural students cannot find its parallels in Flanders, Normandy and Brittany, or other parts of the Continent. We are in entire accord with Mr. Stratton in asserting that all such work is strictly indigenous, and does infinite credit to the English builders and craftsmen of those times—credit which has hitherto been generally withheld, or at all events has not found emphatic expression.

Abundant proof is here forthcoming that in gables and gable-ends, bay and oriel windows, two-storied entrance porches, long galleries, panelling and plasterwork, and especially in fireplace openings and chimney-shafts, the domestic Gothic of England long held its own. We conclude our notice of the opening part of this fine work by the following passage concerning a characteristic feature of the period:—

"The Tudor chimney pre-eminently points to the creative powers of the Gothic builders, showing as it does an unflinching exuberance of fancy in design, and skill in workmanship.

Whether constructed in stone, brick, or terra-cotta, there is the same desire displayed to press into the service of a feature now for the first time made really familiar all that the imagination could suggest. It is beyond doubt that the English craftsmen were here concentrating their energies to perfect a member which from its prominence they regarded as worthy to be treated with dignity, elegance, and beauty."

#### THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

CARLISLE had never been selected as a centre for a Congress, and so hardly any of the places visited had been examined by the Association. Over the district lie the marks of the Roman occupation. There is scarcely a church that has not Roman stones embodied in the structure of its walls; scarcely a farm-house, or pele tower, or castle that has not been partly constructed from the stones either of the nearest Roman camp or of the Wall.

The first visit in the proceedings of the Sixty-Fifth Congress, which began on the 13th inst., was to the Cathedral of Carlisle, where the members were received by Chancellor Prescott, and conducted over the building. It is probable that there existed a religious house in Carlisle some considerable time before the eleventh century, and in the reign of the Red King a sacred building of some kind was in course of erection within the city. To Henry I. in all probability is due the origin of the present Cathedral, for in 1101 that king established and endowed a church and house of regular canons of the Augustinian Order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The first Prior was one Athelwald, who had previously been Prior of St. Oswald's at Nostell in Yorkshire. In 1133 was founded the Bishopric of Carlisle, and Athelwald became the first bishop of the new diocese. The priory of regular canons continued to exist until the Dissolution, the date of the surrender to the Crown being January 9th, 1540. On the site of the dissolved priory, and out of its revenues, Henry VIII. founded the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity under a charter bearing the date May 8th, 1541. The revenues of the Priory of Wetheral, which had formerly belonged to the Abbey of St. Mary of York, were also granted to the Dean and Chapter.

Until 1871 the Cathedral was one of the examples of two churches under one roof, the nave being the parish church of St. Mary, and the chancel the original church of the Austin Canons. In this relation an interesting discovery has to be chronicled. When the nave ceased to be used as the parish church in 1871, all the oak work therein was removed, and passed by sale into the possession of a solicitor in Carlisle, and at a sale of his effects was transferred to a licensed victualler in the town for an extremely modest consideration. It has been utilized in the construction of a large hall in a public-house, and although it is pieced and altered nearly out of all recognition, there are fragments extant which can be identified as undoubtedly belonging to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In particular, there are three or four beautiful carved oak bench-ends belonging to that period, and some fragments of late fifteenth-century panelling and tracery from a screen, all of which are unsurpassed in the district for beauty of design and execution. There is also a door which appears to have been pieced together from fragments of work of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth

century, and there are some considerable remains of tabernacle-work of fifteenth-century design. A gallery, too, is at one end of the room, and it is asserted, not without reason, that it formed the altar-rail of the church of St. Mary. If this be true, it is not improbable that it was at this rail that Sir Walter Scott was married. The whole incident shows the value of visits by the Association to various places, as until this oak work was carefully examined by a few members possessed of expert knowledge it had always been imagined that the whole story was a myth. The local Society appeared to be unaware of the existence of these fragments of oak work, which were undoubtedly the best examples of their period inspected during the whole Congress.

The Castle was next visited under the guidance of Mr. J. H. Martindale, who pointed out the salient features of the plan, and expressed the opinion that the defensive works of the Castle as they stand to-day were undoubtedly of Norman origin. Simeon of Durham attributes its construction to William II. in 1092. The whole structure has, however, been extensively modified in plan, and strengthened and restored at various periods. The only novel point of interest was the investigation which the Hon. Secretary of the Association initiated with regard to a table in the keep which has from time to time evoked considerable discussion. This table has to all appearance been somewhat hastily constructed from fragments of timber which do not seem to have originally formed part of a table at all. There is no doubt that the table is of some considerable antiquity, although there is nothing about it definitely characteristic of any period. It has been asserted that this table was used by Mary, Queen of Scots, as an altar during the period of her imprisonment in the Castle from May 18th, 1568, to July 13th of the same year. In the top of the table are five slots which have been filled up with wood, and two longer holes which have not been so filled. Ferguson appears to doubt the story, but careful measurements of the slots have been taken, and it is believed that in a certain place are preserved the five small fragments of stone which once filled them, together with a full account of their history. If the whole story, which is circumstantial in its details, bears the test of careful investigation, another relic of this unhappy queen will have been authenticated.

The remains of the Abbey Church of Holme Cultram were inspected during the afternoon, under the guidance of the Rev. W. Baxter, who had had the sites of the various walls discovered from time to time carefully pegged out and ticketed. The foundation of the Abbey was due to Prince Henry, son of David of Scotland, and it may be dated about 1150. It was a Cistercian house, and must, when entire, have been a very fine building. The sole remains consist of six bays of the nave and the western porch. Mutilated and destroyed as it has been at various periods, enough remains to be admired, particularly the west doorway, which is deeply recessed and exhibits interesting detail. The registers and other documents connected with the Abbey were placed on exhibition, as also were two chalices, of the sixteenth and early seventeenth century respectively.

In the evening the members of the Congress were received at Tullie House Museum by the Mayor of Carlisle and Mrs. Donald, and a most interesting evening was spent in examining the numerous objects therein collected. Among the relics of the Roman period none excited more interest than the



milestone with an inscription to Carausius at one end, and another to Constantine at the other. There is also a good collection of Palæolithic and Neolithic implements, the latter including many fine specimens of polished axe-heads, some of abnormal dimensions.

On Tuesday the whole day was spent in the immediate vicinity of the Wall. The remains of the Wall in the Vicarage garden at Gilsland were inspected, as also were the altars and other objects. There are two altars here which probably came originally from the camp at Amboglanna, and, after having been used to form the altars at Over Denton Church, have at last found a resting-place in Gilsland. One beautiful little carved capital, in very good condition, was also seen; and a suggestion was made that it should be put under cover, as continual exposure would in time completely destroy it.

After a careful inspection of these remains a start was made for the camp of Amboglanna, or Birdoswald, as it is now called. The many inscriptions found here mentioning the *COHORS PRIMA ÆLIA DACORUM* make it certain that it was the Amboglanna of the 'Notitia.' It is the largest camp on the Wall, measuring 135 yards on the north and south, and 200 yards on the east and west, and contained in all about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres, or about  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre more than the camp at Housesteads. The northern and part of the western rampart and fosse have been obliterated, but the outlines of the rest of the camp can be clearly traced. There were originally six gates to the camp, one each to the north and south, and two each to the east and west. Of these, that remaining on the western side is the most interesting, as there in the sill of the entrance can be seen the ruts worn by the passage of carts or wagons during the Roman occupation. These ruts are about 4 ft. 2 in. apart, and correspond with similar marks in the sill of the east gateway at Housesteads. Just within the rebates of the jambs of the gateway to the north and south can be seen the pivot-holes in which the side rails of the great gates worked. A fine gold signet ring, set with a stone upon which was carved a deer, was exhibited. It was found within the camp, and, despite the fact that it had been slightly crushed, is a very good specimen of Roman goldsmith's work. The southern gateway is in a good state of preservation, and the impost moulding whence sprang the arch is still in position; while to the east of this gateway are the remains of a large building which has served the purpose of a kiln for drying corn. The Vallum cannot now be traced close to the camp, but in all probability it came near to the southern rampart.

A short distance further on, at Appletree, a section of the turf wall was examined. The section disclosed was similar to that of the Antonine wall between the Forth and Clyde, with the exception that in the case of the latter wall there is a foundation course of stones. In this section are clearly to be seen the layers of carbonaceous stuff between the layers of clayey material of which the mound is composed, and black streaks of organic matter overlie each other just in the fashion to be expected if the wall had been constructed of newly cut sods of turf.

The next place visited was Lanercost Priory. Originally a priory of Austin Canons, it was founded about 1169 by Robert de Vallibus, first Baron of Gilsland. The tradition connected with the foundation of the Priory, namely, that it was founded by De Vallibus in expiation of the murder of Gilles Bueth, must be received with some

degree of caution, and although the whole story is circumstantial enough, there are several points that require elucidation before it can be either accepted or rejected. There are certain events of interest in the life-history of Gilles Bueth, but records are scanty, and the part played by him in the history of the barony is obscure, the only facts that seem to have survived relating to the descent of the barony after it passed from his possession. Little is known of the history of the Priory; it was too near the border to become a rich and powerful house, and although it is mentioned occasionally in the various chronicles, the facts of importance are few. In 1280 Edward I. stayed there on his way from Carlisle to Newcastle. The stay was, however, very brief, as on the 11th of September the King was in Carlisle, and on the 14th of the same month he had reached Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Again on October 1st, 1306, the King came to Lanercost, and from that date until March 4th of the following year he resided there. Between the 6th and 9th of that month he was at Lynstock, and on the 10th he reached Carlisle, where he stayed until June 30th. July 1st saw him at Caldecotes; on the 3rd he was at Kirkandrews; the 4th and 5th were spent in the neighbourhood of Carlisle; and on the 6th, leaving Carlisle, the King proceeded to Burgh-on-Sands by way of Holme Cultram. At Burgh he died the next day.

In the August of 1311 Bruce was at Lanercost for three days, and in 1346 David of Scotland seems to have sacked and largely destroyed the Priory. After this the history of the Priory is a story of gradual decay; and at the Dissolution it was surrendered among the smaller houses, and the bulk of its property passed into the possession of Thomas Dacre of Lanercost, who converted some of the Priory buildings into a dwelling-house.

From Lanercost to Naworth Castle is but a brief drive, and here the time allowed proved too short for any extensive examination of the structure. The earliest documentary evidence extant as to this castle is the licence to crenellate, and this was granted in the ninth year of Edward III. to Ranulph de Dacre, who had acquired the Gilsland estates by his marriage with Margaret de Multon in 1313. Whether this licence was granted before the beginning of the building of Naworth is a moot point; at any rate, it seems as if some sort of stronghold existed on this spot before 1335, and it has been said that Naworth was mainly built from materials brought from Irthington and Kirkoswald, but the evidence in both cases is not conclusive, and it was not until 1622 that, according to a note in the "Household Book," the chapel roof from Kirkoswald was taken down and re-erected at Naworth. In 1844 a disastrous fire necessitated the complete restoration of the interior of the Castle, although most of the exterior work is precisely as it was left by Lord William Howard.

The proceedings of July 15th were confined to the district around Penrith, the first site visited being that of Penrith Castle. The remains of the structure indicate that it consisted of a rectangular space measuring about 150 ft. by 130 ft., enclosed by a curtain wall, against which the various apartments occupied by the garrison were built. The one point of interest in the site is the unusually wide strip of ground which exists between the foot of the curtain wall and the scarp of the fosse: to the south-east this platform measures about 9 yards, and to the north-east about 75 ft. It appears not improbable that the present Castle was constructed within an earlier

work of some sort. The fosse is very sharp and well defined, and there is evidence that an external bank existed beyond the counterscarp to the south-east. It is just possible that the fosse was cleared out and the bank raised during the rebellion of 1745.

It seems evident that there was no castle here during the early Norman period, or while the manor belonged to the Scottish Crown. The site passed to John Baliol, and was confiscated with his other lands in England towards the latter part of the thirteenth century. It then became the property of the Nevilles of Raby; and finally Richard, when Duke of Gloucester, seems to have possessed it. To him may be ascribed the Perpendicular remains that have been unearthed. There is a licence of 22 Richard II. to William de Strickland, granting permission to make a mantlet of stone and lime and to crenellate it, and this may refer to the castle, which was in all probability without the walls of the town.

Brougham Castle next demanded attention; it lies on the Westmorland side of the river Eamont, and was formerly one of the chief strongholds of the Clifford family. The site was important, and in Roman times there was a strong camp here to guard the ford over the Eamont where it was crossed by the road which ran from York to Carlisle.

The name of this camp was Brovacum, although the spelling differs in various ways; it was a single-ramparted camp, measuring originally about 113 yards by 198, and surrounded by a fosse about 75 ft. broad. It is at present considerably defaced, but to the south-west the rampart, berme, and fosse are fairly well preserved. The owners of the site before the Conquest seem to have been a Saxon family of the name of Broham or Burgham. After the Conquest the site was granted to Ranulph de Meschines as forming part of the barony of Westmorland. From this family it passed to the Morvilles, one of whom seems to have been implicated in the murder of Thomas à Becket, and in 1170 the barony was seized and retained by the Crown. In 1204 John granted the barony, together with the hereditary sheriffwick of Westmorland, to Robert, a son of William de Veteripont and Maud de Morville. By the failure of male issue the estates passed to Roger de Clifford by his marriage with the eldest surviving daughter of Roger de Veteripont, and great-granddaughter of the original Roger to whom the site was granted by King John. The Cliffords held the estates until 1676, when the Countess of Pembroke, the last surviving member of the family, died.

Much has been written with regard to this castle, but (and herein lies the whole difficulty) it was mostly written before a just appreciation of early Norman strongholds was arrived at. It has been said that the keep and ditches were the work of Robert de Veteripont early in the thirteenth century, and that the rest of the Castle works, including gatehouses, domestic buildings, and enceinte wall, all belong to one general period, and may be considered to have been the work of Roger de Clifford during the reign of Edward I. Nothing is further from the truth, and a detailed examination of the various parts of the Castle leads to the conclusion that there were at least eight periods—ranging from 1170 to, say, the seventeenth century—during which alterations and improvements were carried out. Take, for instance, one portion of the works, the ground floor of the keep and the inner and outer gateways, together with the chamber to the north of the courtyard between the two gateways.

Upon a careful inspection the general walling of the lower part of the keep must be assigned to between 1160 and 1175. The outer gateway may be assigned with a fair degree of certainty to the latter quarter of the thirteenth century, and the inner must be attributed to about 1310-20. Yet later is the chamber to the north of the courtyard, probably 1370-80. In this small space, then, there is work ranging over a period of about 200 years. The general conclusion is that there is very little work that can be identified with the first of the Veteriponts.

The "Giant's Grave" in Penrith Churchyard was visited on the way back to luncheon. It is a most curious structure. Its chief component parts consist of two pre-Conquest cross-shafts placed about 14 ft. or 15 ft. apart, and the space between enclosed by three "Hog-backs," one of which has been split in two in order to provide a symmetrical enclosure. The "Giant's Thumb" close by is the remnant of a cross with a pierced circular head, and it is said that it was at one time used as a whipping-post, although this tradition lacks confirmation.

In the afternoon the first place visited was the site to which the name of King Arthur's Round Table has been given. It consists of a space of ground enclosed by a fairly well-preserved rampart of earth and loose stones, having on its interior a well-marked fosse, with a berm between the scarp and the rampart. On one side there is a causeway, but on the other towards the road the rampart and fosse have largely disappeared. It has in the central space a very slightly defined circular mound of flat section, and no trace of any stone circle or other megalithic remains. In form and general construction it may perhaps be classed with Arbor Low, except that it has no stones *in situ* within the enclosure, and is further distinguished by a berm. Without excavation it is impossible to assert anything positive as to the age of the structure, but the evidence disclosed during the exploration of similar earthworks makes it not unreasonable to conclude that King Arthur's Round Table was constructed probably during the middle period of the Bronze Age. As to its purpose nothing can be definitely stated, beyond the fact that it was not a defensive work of any kind, but in all probability was connected with some ceremonial, either of burial or worship.

A few hundred yards away is situated the enclosure with rampart and fosse known as Mayburgh. This is a space approximating to a circle; enclosed by a rampart formed mainly of water-worn boulders, and having on its exterior some slight traces of a fosse. About the centre is a single standing stone. Here again excavation is needed to arrive at anything like certainty; but there is good reason for assuming that the work was constructed primarily for defence. Stukeley and other eighteenth-century writers have endeavoured to make out that there was at one time a stone circle within the enclosure; but as none of them actually saw more than the one stone standing, or indeed saw any prostrate stones at all, their conjectures can only be consigned to obscurity. All that can be learnt is that the stone in question stood there in the eighteenth century, and possibly earlier. To judge by its surface, it has for many generations been used as a rubbing-post by cattle, and from this fact and another indication it seems not improbable that it may have been erected solely for this purpose. The one point that must be borne in mind is that, for whatever purpose and during whatever period this

stone was erected, it does not appear to have been in any way connected with the defensive works of the camp. Many are surprised at the labour involved in placing such a stone as this in position; but to any one accustomed to the transport and handling of large stones the mechanical effort required is in reality comparatively small. Larger stones than this are frequently to be seen on trolleys dragged by a couple of horses, and by the aid of rollers and levers the stone could be placed in an upright position by a very few men, at a very small cost. The camp itself has certain characteristic features which make it probable that it was late. Possibly it was made very little before the Roman invasion.

Barton Church, which was the last place visited, provided many interesting points for discussion, the chief of which was whether the original nave walls had been pierced or rebuilt when the aisles were constructed. As a matter of fact, there is nothing to support the theory that they were pierced; while on the other hand everything points to a destruction of the pre-existing nave walls and the complete rebuilding of the arcades between the tower and the west wall of the nave.

In the evening the Hon. Secretary gave a lecture on 'The Value of Tradition as Evidence,' in which he came to the conclusion that very few traditions associated with particular sites or constructions could in any way be relied upon.

Upon the one day of the whole week when fine weather would have been most acceptable, it poured. After a lengthy drive from Brampton, Bewcastle was reached in a heavy downpour; but the Rector had arranged for the comfort of the members in the schoolroom and an adjacent barn. However, during the visit there was not a single dry moment, and finally the whole party, with the exception of a few enthusiasts, drove back to Brampton, and omitted Irthington, to which a visit had been arranged.

Bewcastle might well be hundreds of miles from civilization, so shut in is it. There, just above the small burn called the Kirkbeck, on a slightly elevated platform, stood the Roman camp, and the remains of fosse and rampart can be clearly followed in places to this day. The camp is not of the rectangular plan common in fortifications of that period, but hexagonal, simply owing to the nature of the ground. The remains of the mediæval castle proved to be interesting, although any inspection was rendered difficult by the downpour. Generally it may be said to belong to the late thirteenth century or early fourteenth, and it has mostly been constructed out of stones derived from the Roman camp close by. If an earlier castle ever occupied the site, it has entirely vanished, and indeed it probably never consisted of anything but a stockaded enclosure. The famous cross stands battered, weatherworn, but still beautiful after its twelve or thirteen hundred years of storm and stress of weather. This four-square monolith, majestic even now, when it has lost its cross-head, has its sides carefully wrought with graceful flowerwork and interlaced knotwork, one side a single scroll with birds and squirrels, another with more flowers and knotwork and a panel of chequerwork. On the west face are figures; at the base a kingly shape in robes lifting a falcon from a perch; above, a figure of the Christ. His right hand is raised as if in blessing, and above Him His name is cut, GESSUS. KRISTTVS. Over all is St. John holding a lamb. Beneath the Christ, cut in Runic letters, is the inscription:

+THIS SIG-BEKN.  
THUN SETTON.  
HWETRED WOTH.  
GAR. OLWFOWOL-  
THU AFT ACFRI  
THU EAN CYNING  
EAC OSWING  
+GEBID HE  
[O]SIN[N]A SOWHULA.

There are more Runes on the south and on the north.

Irthington was, as stated, seen by only a few. The church, which has been a good deal restored, has still some remnants of good Transition Norman work, particularly the caps of the nave arcading and the chancel arch. There is also a low side window of late construction. The chief point of interest, however, is the mound which goes by the name of the Moot Hill. It has been much defaced by some previous owner with antiquarian tastes, and it was probably originally the motte of a mount and court fort. The fosse has been completely filled in, and a low parapet constructed around the edge at the top. It is fairly well authenticated that traces of an outer court were found some years since towards the river; and foundations of a building, probably of a domestic character, were unearthed many years ago in the courtyard of the present house. Here was situated the residence of the lords of the barony of Gilsland, and after years of neglect and decay the ruins are said to have been robbed of stones for the purpose of building Naworth Castle.

Friday, the last day of the Congress, proved even more rainy than the previous day, and under somewhat depressing conditions a start was made from Penrith. Catterlen Hall proved to be quaint and picturesque. It was interesting to trace how the original pele tower had been added to at various times as the necessity for greater domestic comfort arose. The germ from which most of these houses were evolved was a fortified tower in which the inhabitants of the farmstead could resist the attacks of Border raiders, and the incursions of wandering bands bent on plunder. Their positions are usually chosen with some degree of skill, and in many cases there are external works of defence, such as moats. Many a church, too, has its fortified tower, such as that at Salkeld or Kirk Bampton; while at Corbridge-on-Tyne there is a good specimen of a detached pele tower in the churchyard. Blencowe Hall, too, must have been a place of no mean strength, and well adapted to repel a sudden foray. The approach by way of a sunken road could be very easily defended, and, if the attacking party gained the court, this was fully commanded from the pele and the surrounding buildings. As a general rule, there is not very much merit in the architecture of these buildings; everything is plain and simple, and, where any elaboration is attempted, the detail is of a somewhat coarse character, exhibiting rather strength of design than refinement of detail. This is, perhaps, hardly to be wondered at. Nevertheless in Blencowe there are a few details that are not unpleasing, and the situation is fine.

Greystoke Church and Dacre Church, with the castle at the latter place, were also visited; but nothing particularly noteworthy was encountered, except a small length of double fosse and rampart at Dacre with a single fossed and ramparted return, which was the most perfect fragment of an earthwork seen during the Congress.

In the evening a lecture was given by Mr. R. H. Forster on the excavations at Corbridge-on-Tyne. It was illustrated by photographs, and brought the subject up



to date, as Mr. Forster had quitted the excavations only a few hours previously.

#### SALES.

MESSES. CHRISTIE sold on the 17th and 20th inst. the following. Pictures: Memling, The Madonna, in red and blue gown, holding the Infant Saviour, 110*l.* Kneller, Portrait of a Young Girl as a Shepherdess, 102*l.* Reynolds, Mrs. Robinson as Perdita, in white dress, with black ribbon round her neck, 378*l.* Raeburn, Mrs. Kerr (previously Julia Wardrop), in white dress, with green ribbon in her hair, holding a letter, 336*l.* W. Dobson, Jerome Weston, Earl of Portland, Lord High Treasurer, holding his hat in his left hand, and in his right his wand of office, 105*l.* J. Linnell, sen., The Woodcutters, 168*l.*; Milking-Time, 304*l.* H. Fantin-Latour, Flowers in a China Vase, with a violin, bow, and book on a table, 131*l.* Ostade, Boors playing Cards, 115*l.* Rembrandt School, A Philosopher, seated at a table, 199*l.*

Drawings: J. Downman, Theodosia Margaret, wife of Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart., in white dress with pink sash, white head-dress, 126*l.*; Portrait of a Young Girl, in white frock and white cap with blue ribbon, holding a doll, 189*l.*; Miss Fitzgerald, in white dress and head-dress, 94*l.*; Admiral Lord Howe, 78*l.*; Henry Peirse, of Bedale, in blue coat, with powdered hair, 57*l.*; Portrait of a Gentleman (a member of the Peirse family), also in blue coat, with powdered hair, 68*l.*; four portraits of the Pleydell family: Eliza Margaret, wife of Edmund Morton Pleydell; Edmund Morton Pleydell of Whatcombe; Anne, daughter of E. M. Pleydell; and William Morton Pleydell, 477*l.* Gainsborough, Woody Landscape, with peasants, children, and animals, 63*l.*

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

THE August number of *The Burlington Magazine* opens with an editorial note on the work done by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and an important correction of the opinion commonly held as to the position of the Director of the National Gallery. The two longest articles deal with English manuscripts at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club (Mr. Roger Fry), and an elaborate reconstruction of the work of the medallist Lysippus (Mr. G. F. Hill). Mr. Hill also describes a surprising discovery with regard to the name and private life of Pisanello; and another short note deals with 'Some Constable Puzzles,' suggested by Mr. Algernon Graves's catalogues. Mr. A. H. Maude proves, with the aid of photographs, that many of the cracks on the Sistine ceiling were painted by Michelangelo. A unique Ming porcelain bowl with a silver-gilt Tudor mount is discussed by Dr. Bushell and Mr. E. Alfred Jones; while Mr. Salting's bronze bust of Commodus is the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. Cecil Smith. These articles are admirably illustrated, but the finest reproductions in the number are perhaps those of a notable Rembrandt and some Genoese Van Dycks which accompany an article on those masters by Prof. C. J. Holmes. The originals have recently been acquired by two well-known American collectors.

THE death is announced, at the age of seventy-six, of Mr. Joseph Henderson, a Glasgow artist, noted for portraits and land and sea pieces. Born at Stanley, Perthshire, in 1832, he had his early art-training in Edinburgh, and in 1852 settled in Glasgow.

THE French Académie des Beaux-Arts, with the "jurés-adjoints," on Tuesday awarded the Premier Grand Prix de Rome to M. Paul Marcel Damman, the engraver, a pupil of Chaplain, a young man of twenty-three. The Premier Second Grand Prix goes to M. Henri Dropsy, who studied under

Injalbert; and the Deuxième Second Grand Prix to M. Charles Fraisse, who studied under Chaplain, Coutan, and Vernon.

A FINE example of the work of the French sculptor Jules Dalou has been added to the Dublin Municipal Gallery. It is a seated figure of a woman, modelled with great power and simplicity.

#### EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (July 25). Exhibition of Students' Works, Private View, D and E Buildings, Exhibition Road.  
— National Competition of Art Students' Works, 1908, with Retrospective Exhibition, 1897-1906, Private View, Victoria and Albert Museum.

#### MUSIC

*Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians.*  
Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland.  
Vol. IV. (Macmillan & Co.)

COMPLAINT was made years ago that there was no sense of proportion in this Dictionary, and we fear that the same objection still holds good. Grove's article 'Schubert' was, for example, undoubtedly too long, but, like some of the composer's "heavenly lengths," it was interesting; it was, in fact, written by an enthusiast, and was therefore gratefully accepted. With the ever-increasing number of names, facts, and works, the necessity for keeping within bounds becomes more and more imperative. Attention, however, has not been paid to this in the present volume. Take the article on Ann Storace. There is no doubt that she was an eminent singer, but the exact amount which her cousin received, after all legacies were paid, is scarcely of importance at the present day. Then, again, M. Edouard de Reszke has a great name, but was it necessary to state all the parts which he took at Drury Lane in 1887? If these were solitary instances, it would be unkind even to refer to them; but they are only specimens. Had there been judicious curtailment, there would have been room for other names. Particular attention has been paid to Russian composers and Russian music—we refer to Mrs. Rosa Newmarch's excellent articles—but one cannot say so much of other foreign composers. A few lines might have been devoted to Arthur as well as to Anton Seidl; of Franz Stanislaus and Fritz Spindler the former was the more important, yet only the latter is mentioned. The author Josef Sittard, whose valuable 'Geschichte des Musik- und Concertwesens in Hamburg' is quoted in the Dictionary, deserved a place; the living Norwegian composer Johan Selmer also deserves one; while of older men such as Johann Wenzl Anton Stamitz more could have been said with advantage. Then of Englishmen we miss the name of Mr. William Barclay Squire, the well-known writer and editor; reference is frequently made to one or other of his publications, yet there is no special article referring to him and his many contributions to musical literature. Stephen S. Stratton, co-compiler with James D. Brown of the 'Dictionary of British Musical Biography,' ought to have been granted a little corner; also Mr. Gilbert H. Betjemann, the conductor

from 1878 to 1886 of the Highbury Philharmonic Society.

In the Schubert article mentioned above there are several references to the composer's "tenth" symphony. In days gone by every musician knew of Grove's fond belief that a symphony written at Gastein had been lost, and might one day come to light; hence it was understood why he called the great Symphony in c No. 10. But now any one reading the article might be puzzled, especially as a foot-note on p. 306 states that there is no reasonable evidence in favour of a Gastein symphony having been written. Grove's article has been revised in places, and these references might have been changed.

We may mention a few imperfections or inaccuracies, so that in a new edition they may be rectified. Ramann Lina's 'Life of Liszt' is said to have been "completed in two volumes in 1894." It would have been more exact to state that vol. ii. was issued in two parts (*Abteilungen*), the first of which appeared in 1887, the second in 1894. Of Dr. Max Seiffert it is said that he "wrote a 'Geschichte der Klaviermusik' in 1899." What he actually did was to edit a new edition of C. F. Weitzmann's work of that name. He not only revised, but also considerably enlarged it; but Weitzmann's name stands on the title-page as author.

In the Spontini article we read on p. 660 that owing to the hostile demonstration when, in 1841, he took his seat at the Berlin Opera-House to conduct 'Don Juan,' he had to retire, and it is added: "He never entered it again as conductor." Yet only two pages later we are informed that in 1844, when Wagner had prepared for him a performance of the 'Vestale,' "he conducted with all his own energy." Isidor Wilhelm Seiss, who died in 1905, is said to be devoting much time to conducting the Musikalische Gesellschaft at Cologne. Under 'Sestet' we find Berlioz's great Septuor in the fourth act of 'Les Troyens.' Here the writer of the article seems to be at sixes and sevens.

Among new articles, two of the most prominent are those on Alessandro Scarlatti by E. J. Dent, and on Richard Strauss by the editor. The former is a great improvement on the old one, for it is the work of a specialist. As to the Strauss article, we regret to see so strong an expression of personal opinion. Mr. Maitland, while acknowledging Strauss's skill, finds little to admire in his later works. Such verdicts should be given in a critical article, essay, or book, but are surely out of place in this Dictionary. All that was needed was a general description of Strauss's aims and methods. Mr. Maitland admits that it is "too soon to guess what Strauss's position among the musicians of the world may be."

#### Musical Gossip.

THE GRAND OPERA SYNDICATE announces a season of four weeks of opera in English at Covent Garden, to begin on January 16th,

1909. There are to be three complete cycles of the 'Ring' under the direction of Dr. Hans Richter. Dr. Naylor's opera 'The Angelus,' which won the prize in the Ricordi competition, is also to be produced.

LA TOSCA was performed at Covent Garden last Saturday evening, with Mlle. Cavalieri in the title-rôle. Hitherto this singer has appeared in parts which specially suit her; but that of Floria Tosca demands a strong dramatic voice and powerful acting. The lady in question is heard and seen to best advantage in light, florid music, and in pieces which call for grace and refinement rather than despair prompting to murder. In the more vocal portions of Puccini's opera her singing was very good, and in the church scene she acted well. Signor Garbin, except for a method of singing which seems to please in Italy, impersonated Cavaradossi successfully. For Signor Scotti, the Scarpia, and M. Gilbert, the Sacristan, we have nothing but praise. Signor Campanini conducted, but did not always temper the tone of the orchestra to the singers' convenience.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL will take place at Worcester the second week in September. Sir Hubert Parry and Mr. Ivor Atkins promise new works. Sir Edward Elgar will be represented by 'The Dream of Gerontius' and 'The Kingdom.' Mr. Ivor Atkins, the Cathedral organist, will be the festival conductor.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.  
Mon.—Fri. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

## DRAMA

### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Warp and Woof: a Drama in Three Acts.* By Edith Lyttelton. (Fisher Unwin.)—Mrs. Patrick Campbell has already familiarized us with this play of Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton's, for it was produced at the Camden Theatre, and caused at the time no little stir and heart-searching by reason of its realistic pictures of workgirls sweated to provide ball-room finery for thoughtless women of fashion. Now, therefore, that the piece is issued in book form there is no need to give its plot in detail. 'Warp and Woof' was obviously written with a purpose; and as a study of social contrasts, as an indictment of the selfishness of the society lady who orders her frocks at the last moment, and so inflicts on the "hands" overwork, late hours, and ill-health, as an exposure of the sort of slavery that may exist in a West-End workroom at the height of the season, it must provoke sympathy and indignation in every generous heart. But while one may admire the fervour with which Mrs. Lyttelton champions the cause of victims of social tyranny, and recognize also the technical skill with which she has turned drama to account as the vehicle of humanitarian doctrine, it is not difficult to see that here, as always, didacticism demands its price at the expense of art. In composing the work its author seems to have had two objects in mind. In the first place, she wished to point the difference between the lives of the society butterfly and the girl worker, and to show how by unreasonable demands the rich woman increases unnecessarily the hardships of her poorer sister's lot. Secondly, she wanted to emphasize the temptations to which shop-girls as a class are peculiarly exposed, and to suggest how often for them to remain virtuous involves not only forfeiture of most of the chances of pleasure and ease,

but also sacrifice of health, and, perhaps, of dependent relatives. Thus Theodosia Heming, the heroine of this play, has to endure the petulance of lady customers and the solicitations of their male companions. But surely the dramatist rams home her moral in defiance of probability when she makes the workgirl stand up in a drawing-room full of fashionable people and lecture the ladies present as to the cost in flesh and blood at which their gowns are completed. So, too, it is merely, we think, the desire to score a theatrical point which prompts Mrs. Lyttelton to let Theo accept temporarily, in the interests of a dying sister, the overtures of her unscrupulous admirer; the girl is compacted of too fine, and stoical a stuff to be guilty of such a lapse. In fact, the story of 'Warp and Woof' is not its notable feature. What is admirable in the play is the cleverness with which the atmosphere of the workroom is realized—its stuffiness and the long, dragging hours of labour, the listlessness and obsequiousness of the employées, the grasping, tyrannical temper of their employer, and the quick change which comes over the scene as soon as there is warning of the inspector's "surprise visit." All this seems the result of first-hand observation.

*The Chinese Lantern.* By Laurence Housman. (F. Sidgwick.)—It is so short a time since Mr. Housman's fairy play was reviewed in these columns on the occasion of its production at the Haymarket that only a brief notice seems needed of the "book of words." A reading of the text does not modify one's judgment of the fantasy as presented in the playhouse. It is the strangest jumble of pidgin-English and poetry, buffoonery and sentiment, art-chatter and dainty allegory. Mr. Housman, committed, in our view, one mistake—his biggest—when he made his fairy tale concern itself with the ambitions of a struggling artist and ideas about art and its relation to life. He committed another when he forced his slave-girl heroine to speak consistently in broken English of a peculiarly exasperating sort. His final mistake consists in his having permitted the students of his Chinese art-school to indulge in childish clowning. The monotonous laments of the artist-hero Tikipn, the barbarous jargon of Mee-Mee, and the pranks of the art-students are apt to get on the reader's nerves, as they got on those of the playgoer, and to make him forget to be grateful for the poetical beauties and touches of fancy Mr. Housman has provided in abundance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. H.—O. A.—E. A. M.—G. A. M.—W. F. P.—F. R. H.—received.  
H. H. P.—Many thanks; noted.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.  
We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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